The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,562—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD, LAHORE.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
12th Aug.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	MACEDONIA	
16th "	CALEDONIA ..	7536		10513
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6394	VICTORIA	6525
30th "	MALTA	6084		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA	5886
14th "	ARABIA	7959		
21st "	ORIENTAL	6084	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

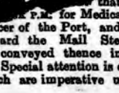
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at the Gate at that place between the Hours of 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	9,916	Boyer	9th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Etienno	16th Sept. "

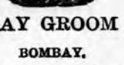
RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 530
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 860.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abray	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3395	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3503	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay, For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI AND MUSCAT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 14th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowell and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA" 3,025 tons, on or about 14th August, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

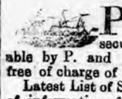
S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosa	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomunovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Coiletani	7,526	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	6,395	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Home. * Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St Ble	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Bansoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE to Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept

LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNÓN (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People)

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 8
New Art " " "	36 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	22 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	30 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	32 6	26 12	67 6	47 6	37 12	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	27 15	68 6	48 6	38 15	21
22	23 0	50 0	35 7	29 7	69 6	49 6	40 3	22
23	23 1	50 13	36 0	31 15	70 6	50 13	41 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	36 10	32 7	71 11	51 14	41 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	36 4	32 0	72 13	52 0	40 7	25
26	24 11	53 4	36 15	32 9	74 15	52 8	40 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	75 11	53 6	42 3	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	76 6	54 6	43 14	28
29	26 2	55 13	42 1	35 6	76 7	54 13	44 1	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	78 10	56 0	45 12	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	80 13	57 4	46 6	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	82 0	58 8	46 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	83 4	59 12	46 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 1	38 12	84 8	60 15	47 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	85 13	62 2	47 8	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	87 2	63 6	48 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	87 8	64 6	48 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	89 14	65 13	49 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	92 4	67 5	49 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	93 11	68 14	50 12	40
41	38 0	70 2	53 8	45 12	95 3	70 3	51 6	41
42	39 5	71 11	54 12	46 14	96 12	71 8	52 1	42
43	40 12	73 4	56 1	48 2	98 6	73 0	52 13	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	53 6	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	54 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The 25th. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—PREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, depression of spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and nervous debility, premature decay, deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, nervous startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various functions of life, enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Entering into the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, &c. Secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and any sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army, Civil, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.
(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY. RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.
His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.
Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JIVIBAI (widow of LADHA JADAVJI) and LADHA JADAVJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitants.
JAVERBHAI HURJIVAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Broker.
RAMGOREBAI (widow of LALJI MANJI), late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
HAJI SAKOOR HAJI POONJA, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Firewood and Charcoal Merchant.
BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant, an Apprentice in the Government Dockyard.
RAJANBAHU, widow of MOHANJI GOPALJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
HASSAN VALAD HAJIMIA URANKER, late of Bombay, Konai Mahomedan Merchant.
JOSEPH BENSON FARRELL, late Honorary Lieutenant Staff-Surgeon Indian Medical Service, Poona.
MARGO ELLEN FARRELL (widow of the late) Lieutenant JOSEPH BENSON FARRELL, late of Kirkee European inhabitant.
ANDREW CLARKE, late of Poona, European Inhabitant, a horse trainer.
WALJEE HANSRAJ and POORIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.
DINA CONCEICAO JUVESTINA DELUNA, late of Alibag (Goanese) Inhabitant.
HERBERT LEIGH EVEZARD, late Coast Guard Inspector, Salt Department, Versova.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Actg. Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, 11th August, 1905.

BOMBAY, 12TH JULY, 1905.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, have the honour to request the favour of your convening a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to welcome THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and of considering the best measures of celebrating and commemorating their visit to this City.

We are,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,

I. Jenkins.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Pherozshah M. Mehta.	Dinshaw M. Petit.
S. M. Greenfield.	R. Tyabji.
N. G. Chandavarkar.	Louis P. Russell.
H. F. Aston.	H. Batty.
C. H. Batchelor.	C. H. Armstrong.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	Hurkisondas Narrotumdas.
Gokuldas K. Parekh.	Chimanlal H. Setalwad.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	Daji Abaji Khare.
H. S. Dalshi.	Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.
W. C. Hughes.	G. D. Dunn.
Leslie Crawford.	Darasha K. Chichgar.
E. R. Baikes.	Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.
S. J. Tata.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
N. M. Wadia.	Adamjee Peerbhoy.
James Begbie	W. E. Crum.
H. D. Olivier.	A. Muirhead.
W. D. Sheppard.	H. G. Gell.
S. M. Moses.	H. E. S. Procter.
Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorghay.	D. Mackichan.
Manchersh C. Murzban.	Veerchund Deepchund.
J. Fairclough.	P. E. Cadell.
Tribhowandas Vurjivandas.	Dinsurnsey Morarjee Gokuldas.
Nanbhoydas Khalao.	Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.
Lovat Fraser.	G. C. Pinnston.
F. F. Gordon.	H. Courtenay Wright.
James McDonald.	D. E. Wacha.
Herbert E. Greaves.	T. W. Coffe.
Yoobkoondas Atmaram.	Yisonji Khimji.
Jubinoy Ardaseer Sett.	N. Dwarkadas.
Hajee Saboo Seedick.	Purushotum Vurjee Mowji Narotum Morarji Gokuldas.
Facubhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim.	Manmohandas Ranji.
Mutraj Khatao.	Lrbhowandas M. Nathoobhoy.
Atmarbhoy Habibhoy.	H. W. B. Boyd.
J. Cromain.	C. H. B. Forbes.
W. H. Quteke.	J. M. Bannister.
N. S. Giascobrook.	J. A. Turner.
Harry W. Williams.	Bhagwandas Narotumdas.
Horumji Edulji Alibless.	R. J. Kent.
H. Kemball.	Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Karsondas Adamji Peerbhoy.	Ranji S. Patel.
Cursetji Sorabjee Patel.	Munordas Tribhowandas.
Jugmohundas Varjeevandas.	J. A. Wadia.
Cheodjee M. Bandi.	Hormusji Dadabhoy.
C. B. Lynch.	J. D Ghandy.
M. P. Kharegat.	Hallibuoy A. Lalji.
Premchund Roychund.	Hormusji M. Cama.
Merwanji M. Cama.	W. A. Chambers.
J. Begg.	D. H. Davar.
D. M. Jaffa.	Goolamhusen Alana.
Bhemoobhoy Alana.	J. M. F. Patel.
Ardeshir S. Patel.	L. N. Banaji.
D. H. Davar.	Nowroji J. Gamadia.
Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy.	Amirudin Tyabji.
Framon K. R. Kama.	N. K. F. Moos.
Joseph Hall.	G. M. Wilson
E. A Owen.	Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji.
N. A. F. Moos.	Kasondas Ghalidas.
Dwarkadas Dharamsi.	Hasan B. Tyabji.
N. C. Macleod.	D. N. Bahadurji.
Karsondas Ghalidas.	Jehangir B. Petit.
Badonsey Moody.	Lakmonbas Bhimji.
Laxmansi Napoo.	Ellappa Balarama.
A. G. Vegas.	B. A. DeMonte.
J. L. DeSouza.	N. G. Vesinkar.
Bhaji Pandurang.	Damodarlas Gordhanlas.
Pestonjee H. Petit.	Dhanjibhoy B. Petit.
T. J. Sangman.	C. F. A. Young.
C. L. Weiser.	G. Lund.
Manarji Vasonji Khimji.	N. V. Mandlik.
Dahiba M. Dalal.	Hormazji Dadabhoy.
Munsukraram Suratram.	M. G. Deshmukh.
Jehangir M. Dalal.	Napoo Nanjee.
B. H. Bustomji.	Sorabji E. Warden.
N. M. Samarth.	E. F. Underwood.
Ardeshir S. Framji.	P. N. Wadia.
Krishna M. Javheri.	A. J. Billimoria.
Hurgovan Jumnadas Ramji.	B. H. S. Isaac.
Jamedhar Gopal.	Dadha B. Jeejeebhoy.
N. V. Gokhale.	Ishwar Sheoram Dass.
Kaikhosro M Minocher Framji.	M. M. Shroff.
Dhanji Gangaram.	S. S. Dastoorjee.
Dinsha B. Master.	N. N. Katrak.
Jehangir Cursetji.	A. P. Kanga.
Dhanji Nanji.	Kamalia Ismail Casum.
Ali Mahomed Bhimji.	Allibhoy Chagla.
Abdul Razzak bin Curtis.	D. G. Pathrye.
Ardasher F. Dawasia.	Framji D. Panday.
R. F. Mulla.	Phirozsha B. Jeejeebhoy.
Dinanath R. N. Dandekar	H. C. Coortavalla.
G. N. Nadkarni.	Chanda D. Straya.
Gulabchund M. Damania.	D. N. Wadia.
H. N. Vakil.	Darabji C. Shroff.
J. J. Mody.	Purshotumdas Jivandas.
Lalchandas Vandravandas.	Chaturbhoj Lavji.
Banchordas Tankarsi.	Cumanlal Vighoo Kanwadas Mehta.
Nagon Ananda.	F. B. Wadia.
Jugmohandas M. Nathoobhoy.	Manubhai N. Haridas.
Hiralal Dyabhoy Nanavati.	Lalcobhoy A. Shah.
V. B. Bhatt.	Jugmohundas J. Mody.
M. B Choubal.	Chundumul Sett.
J. Baptista.	And others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY the 14th August, 1905, at 3-30 P.M.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st August 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 12 M. on Monday, the second day of October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of:—

200 WATER METERS 1in. 1½in. and 1in.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Fifteen hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
10th August, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are required for carrying out EARTHWORK and MASONRY WORK on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway extending from Kurla to Mazgaon, and from Mahim to Matunga.

For particulars, as to quantities, &c., apply to the RESIDENT ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Bombay Harbour Branch, G. I. P. Railway. "Times of India Office.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by not more than 3 copies of recent testimonials will be received, by the undersigned, Municipality, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1905, for the POST of Engineer to the Mahuswa Municipal Committee, the salary for the appointment being Rs. 600 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Applicants must possess such professional qualifications as will be recognised by the Chief Engineer, to the local Government, of course.

The appointment will be made by the Municipal Committee subject to the sanction of the Local Government and subject to the approval by the selected candidate of a medical Certificate of fitness for service signed by the Civil Surgeon or Health Officer of the Station or District in which he resides and in the service of the Government.

The successful candidate will be required to enter into a contract which will be executed on stamp paper of the value of Rs. 10 and will be terminable on either side on three months' notice being given, except in cases of misconduct.

By Order,
J. H. CASTOR,

PUBLIC NOTICIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 19TH AUGUST, 1905.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 9th August, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday the 30th August, 1905, at 9 30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.
27th July, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras	Mauritius	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai.	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MACKAY and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Crotcones, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRAGANZA & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offers it to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maesegok, Belgium.

FOR SALE.—OIL ENGINE, Lathe, Drilling, Shaping, Wheel-cutting Machine, Shaftings, Pulleys, Pedestals, Dies and Taps, &c., C. MODY, 382, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health. Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANSHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; do. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHANKERSHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

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HIGH COURT.—August 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

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611-02—Madhavjee and R—Vitaldas Damodhar and another vs Boopcoovervai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G
149-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Janmahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.
250-01—Unwala and P—Mollee vs Rustomjee Byramjee Darawala and anther vs Pestonjee B and K and K B Mehta.
523-01—Hiralal and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jaggannath.
882-01—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B
883-01—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Osman vs Haji Gunny Haji Osman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoudhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
15-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Mamubai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K

Long Causes.

324-01—Bhafshunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaokar and others
762-02—Jamsetji and R—Raja Fahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
551-01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
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503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Akyab and others—Tyabjee and Co.
681-01—M B Chothia Jivraj Hariwan and others vs Manockbai widow and another—Mansukial J and A

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

131-03—M B Chothia Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy A and M
Summary suits for dismissal in Chambers under Rule 229.
119-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Viramul Kanayamal and another vs Kaliandas Sabraj
195-01—Captain and V—Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed vs Chandrabhan Chatram and others
392-01—Bekneth M and B—Nathalal Bhugwandas vs Khatao Hirji and another
393-01—A Malvi H and M—The Firm of Luckmichand Gordhandas vs Menion Joosub Ebrahim
522-01—Dhebar D and S—Poorman H Goorji Singhavi vs Ebrahim Heptoola and another

Contested Chambers Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

854-01—Unwalla and P—Amirbhai widow vs Sakinabai-widow—Kanga and P
230-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
205-05—M B Chothia—Hormanji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Janiba widow and others—M J and M
312-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Coverji Jamestii Darnvalla and another—Ardessri H D and Co
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869-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gouldas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
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345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.
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748-04—Wadia G and Co—Dowkarandas Ramcoover vs Rampartab Buldevdas—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

837-04—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Uawalla and P
164-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Buttonsey vs Narrondi Buttonsey—Cragie L and O
206-05—Sorabji and J—Moosa Dawoodbhy and another vs Noorbai widow and another—Hiralal D and Mulla and M
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57-05—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kalianji and others—S B Noble
761-01—Maluhhoy J and M—Keshavlal Haribhai and another vs Mehta Lavji Trimbuck—Hiralal D
639-01—Nanu H and Co—Ratansi Cunji and another vs Mathuradas Ratansi and another—Wadia G and Co
699-01—Payne and Co—Nazarali Dewanjal and others vs Raghowji Kallian and others.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 5/8	= — 1/16
3 do. Rentes	2 9 3/4	= exchange 1
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 11/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 5/16	= — 1/16
2 months hence	27 1/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	59 1/4	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	= + 1
Berlin "	20 47 1/2	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4'88 1-2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 7/8 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 7/8 per cent	= + 1/8
7 day markes loans	1 3 4 per cent	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £375,000 for S. America.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1 13-32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 12 9 J-A sellers firm

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5s 7d value

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 33 1/4 J A sellers firm

RAPESEED—

Brown 35 A.-S. value dull

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 40 A-S sellers easier

COPPER—

Cotton in New York, 8 5 8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5 56 — 12. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 7,000. Futures closed quiet,

Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'71 +11	5'73 +11	5'74 +11
Nov.-Dec. 5'75 +11	Dec.-Jan. 5'76 +11	Jan.-Feb. 5'77 +11
Feb.-March. 5'78 +11	Mch.-Apl. 5'79 +11	Apl.-May. 5'79 +11

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 7,000 bales
Do last year ..... 930 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 3,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... nil do
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10'75 — 10
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10'61 — 12
Do do, March ..... 10'79 — 11
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 5-8 + 1 16
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10'52 — 7
Do. do. Dec ..... 10'61 — 7
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 10th August 1905 :—

Cotton	1,252 bales.
Wheat	2,713 cwts.
Linseed	1,610 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	63 do
Gingellyseed	41 do
Poppyseed	40 do
Groundnuts	271 do
Castorseed	1,007 do
Rice	1,215 do
Myrabollams	nil do
Cottonseed	4,173 do
Mowrasced	3,60) do
Gram	nil
Joowar	1,442 do
Maize	534 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,53,6 0.
Ex s s Oriental from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

THE development of the monsoon is not satisfactory as in some parts of the country there is almost a total cessation of rain, and complaints are freely coming to hand. There is a large deficiency in the average rainfall to date in many districts, while in those stations where a surplus is reported, the excess is due to an abnormally heavy fall, in a few days, succeeded by a stoppage of rain for some weeks. In the Guzerat and Kathiawar districts light rain is now wanted for the young plants sown after the deluge of three weeks ago. In Khandeish and Berars crop reports continue satisfactory, but complaints of want of rain are beginning in some parts. In the Central Provinces beneficial rain fell early in this week. From Rajputana, Punjab, and the Unite Provinces bad reports are coming to hand, as the rainfall to date is very deficient and crops are withering on unirrigated lands. In the extreme South, also, rain is urgently wanted. The monsoon current is said to be feeble and at present there are no signs of any Cyclonic disturbances arising to relieve the affected districts.

The export trade of Bombay continues slack, but with the departure of the surplus tonnage, freights are recovering from the very low rates ruling early in the month. The shipments of Cotton to Europe are rather heavy for this season of the year, but this is probably due to the small exports during the shipping season, and the more reasonable margins lately ruling between Surats and American Cotton prices, which have induced European Spinners to re-enter our market.

The great excitement in the Rupee Paper market of last week has subsided, and re-action has set in from the high prices then quoted. A moderately large business, however, continues daily in the bazaar. A rise of Rs. 1 1/4 per cent. in the three per cent. loan has to be recorded.

A Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent. Debenture loan, for sixty years, of Rupees Thirty-five lakhs, is advertised. Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m., on Friday the 25th inst. This is a very favorite public investment, and last year's similar loan is now quoted at Rs. 106. A 4 per cent. Debenture loan of Rupees Thirty-five lakhs is also called for by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Tenders to be received up to noon of Monday, the 21st inst.

COTTON.

The market remains steady with fluctuations from Liverpool and New York throughout the week on a moderate scale. Official advices of "beneficial rains" and of "crop damage" were received through Reuter's telegrams, and the usual crop of bullish private advices were circulated in the bazar. The most important news received since our last mail advices was a telegram "that the Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' federation has decided to urge the whole trade to unite in rejecting the demand of the operatives for an increase of five per cent in wages. The Bolton employers have decided to enforce a five per cent reduction." This question has to be settled on the 10th inst.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail advices.

Liverpool.	New York.
Aug. 4th...5'87	10'70
" 5th...closed	10'75
" 7th...closed	10'85
" 8th...5'94	10'85
" 9th...5'94	10'85
" 10th...5'83	10'75

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December January, and New York, December.

Liverpool.	New York.
Aug. 4th...5 72	10'08
" 5th...closed	10'08
" 7 h...closed	10'74
" 8th...5'81	10'84
" 9 h...5'87	10'75
" 10th...5 76	10'03

Our local market has shown no new phases since our last report. The general advices of the growing crop continue satisfactory, as in most districts the small rainfall has not affected the cotton plants to anything like the same extent as it has damaged food and grain crops. But great complaints of want of rain are coming in from Rajputana, the Bengals districts and from Sind Punjab. Throughout this large tract of land it is said that cotton is suffering from want of moisture on the unirrigated lands, and fears are expressed of damage to crop in consequence. Should there be a continued absence of rain the irrigated crop will mature very early and the season will be a short one.

Quotations for new crops have remained fairly steady since our last mail report. Transactions are chiefly of a speculative nature, but some purchases are daily reported by local Mills, principally of Bengals for December to February delivery, export houses being the sellers. In spot cotton the turnover at Colaba is restricted. There is some enquiry from European shippers and the usual daily purchases by Mills. But good selections are becoming scarce and prices are well maintained. The bulk of the saleable stock now consists of lower grades which are not much in demand.

We quote as follows for new crops :

		Rs.
Bengals Fully-Good January		202
Bengals M. G. fine	November	218
do.	December	215
do.	January	214
Berars-fair staple M. G	Fine January	235
Nagpur M. G. Fine	do.	235
Dattangram M. G. Fine	do.	231
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good	do.	210
Broach M. G. Good March		205

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	17,799
Receipts from 1st Oct to 10th August	2,047,110
Shipments during the week to Europe	12,659
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,831
Total	19,490

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 10th Aug.

Europe	1,777,840
Japan	619 094
China	33,232
Coast Ports	29,989
Total	11,02 855
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	13,423
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	495

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	6,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'75 +3	5'76 +3	5'76 +2
Nov.-Dec 5'76 +	Dec.-Jar. 5'78 +3	Jan.-Feb. 5'80 +3
Feb.-Mar 5'81 +3	Mar.-Apl 5'81 +3	Apl.-May 5'81 +3

COTTON—The market is steady with a limited enquiry. The absence of rain up country is affecting the prices of new crops.

GRAIN AND WHEAT.

These markets were steady since our last advices and a slight advance has taken place in some descriptions. But this is probably more due to speculation than to any increased demand for export. The present weather conditions are favouring the Bulls.

LINSEED.—Steady to firm throughout the week closing about 1 1/2 annas higher per cwt. with some enquiry from Native buyers.

RAPESEED.—Continues quiet, but last week higher quotations have been maintained and in some descriptions have increased about 1 anna.

POPPYSEED.—Has again advanced about 2 annas per cwt. and there is a moderate business passing.

CASTORSEED.—Is firm and unchanged.

TILSEED.—There is a small enquiry for new crops and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy with some transactions reported.

WHEAT.—Stocks are moderate and in some descriptions sellers decline to operate, in view of the adverse reports from the North. Prices are advancing slowly.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	17,799 bales
Wheat	74,254 cwts
Linseed	25,028 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2 346 "
Gingellyseed	1,038 "
Poppyseed	7,911 "
Groundnuts	2 113 "
Castorseed	9 257 "
Rice	37 090 "
Myrabollams	808 "
Cottonseed	35,393 "
Mowrasced	30 241 "
Gram	4 890 "
Joowar	20 350 "
Maize	1,136 "

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone steady. Ready	7 6 0
Forward Sept.	7 10 0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 0
Yellow Gujarat, Ready	7 2 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady. Ready buyers	7 9 0
Forward Sept.	7 12 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet. Ready	31 4 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady, sellers holding back. Bowree Khandeish	40 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed	32 8 0
25 per cent do	37 8 0
WHEAT—Tone firm, more business doing. White Delhi ready	4 12 0
White Delhi Sept.-Oct.	4 14 9
White Pissi 35 per cent.	31 8 0 to Rs 32

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry from shippers. The ready steamer "C an Macneil" is said to have filled up for Amsterdam at about 8s. 6d., while Havre ready shipment was booked at 9s. and Antwerp measurement at 12s. Speculators quote 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. according to port required for August shipment, 12s. 6d. September p. p. October to December 13s. 6d. and for the New Year 14s. We hear of no fixtures reported during the week.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th August as compared with that of the 29th, July :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	80,70 123 Increase
Other Deposits	"	01,83 023 Decrease
Sundries	"	6,430 Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	83,911 Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	38,250 Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	5,75 383 Increase
Loans do.	"	20,084 30 do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	3,57,070 do
Balance with other Banks	"	64 931 do.
Sundries	"	2 793 do
Cash	"	32,83,507 Decrease

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of about 102 1/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balances is 45 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 3 1/2 lakhs down. The large increase in the trade demand as shown above, which is probably due to payments, on account of the new loan, has caused a steadier tone in our local money market. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised the Official rate one per cent at their last weekly meeting. There was no change made in Calcutta or Madras.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 70,00,000. A very strong allotment was made on Wednesday. Of the seventy lakhs put up for tender, 61'10 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s4 1/32d and 8 90 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s 4 1/16, tenders at these rates receiving only 10 per cent, and an extra allotment of twenty lakhs in bills was made at 1s 4 1/16d. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is again unchanged at seventy lakhs. To-day a small extra allotment of Rs.20,000 is advised at 1s 4 3/32d.

The mail of the 28th July brings £60,000 gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,03,000
Bombay	"	10 80,000
Madras	"	13 20,000
Total	Rs.	55,00,000

The mail of the 4th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:

Calcutta	Rs.	41 30,000
Bombay	"	9 30,000
Madras	"	10,00,000
Total	Rs.	60,80,000

The mail of the 11th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	51,10,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	15,50,000
Total	Rs.	81,30,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has steadied up during the past week under the influence of out-station orders, chiefly on China account. The local business passing is still on very moderate lines, both for ready and forward delivery. The enquiry for Bank Paper is limited; the quotation for ready T T is 1s 4 1/32d and for Demand 1s. 4 1/16d. Mercantile paper is also scarce, but the Banks buying rate for 3 months sight D-A has been raised to 1s 4 3/16d. Far Eastern exchanges are also slightly higher than last mail's quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1 32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
On 4th Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	109 3 4
Marks 3 do.	do.	133 1 4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	194
Japan 30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The upward movement of last week has been checked and a re-action has taken place, chiefly on account of out-station selling orders forwarded to this market, and partly due to the steadier tone of the local money market. A fairly large business was reported in the bazaar at daily declining rates. At the close we quote as under :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash		99-10
3 1-2 per cent. 1st settlement 1st Sep'.		99-10
3 per cent. ready		89-0
	Rep-yable.	Rate.
4 Per cent Bomb y Port Trust	19-2	104 12
4 per cent " "	1930	105 0
4 per cent " "	1932	105 0
4 per cent " "	1934	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104 10
4 per cent " "	1943	104 8
5 per cent " "	Tanna	120
5 per cent "	Sanitary	117 8
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103 8
4 per cent " "	1964	104 8

BULLION.

The silver market advanced slightly early in the week, but at the close quotations are about on a parity with last mail. The tone of the local market is quiet but steady. There is no change in Bar gold quotations.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 1 0
American Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do.	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69 6 0
Do. 1st settlement	69 2 0
Do 2nd do	69 3 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues exceedingly quiet due to absence of up-country demand. Prices are practically unchanged, but are nominal only, as dealers would reduce limits if buyers could be found. There is no enquiry for forward delivery at anything like practicable rates, and no improvement for either spot or forward is looked for at present.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China. :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	35,000	50,000	1 000
Hong-Kong	80,000	31,000	Nil.
	115,000	81,000	1,000

193,000 bales.

Showing an increase of 19,000 bales in unsold and uncleared stock since last mail.

The local market remains steady with rates unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—This market is very quiet with no forward business reported.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is steady with an upward tendency. Enquiries are coming in for corrugated and steel sheets, only a small business has been put through.

SPELTER.—Quiet but steady.

PIGLEAD has advanced about £ 1 a ton and fresh business is checked.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet but steady.

COALS.

Market quiet. Small sales, Bengal coals ready reported Dockyard at Rs. 11/8 and Seabpore at Rs. 11/8.

SHARES.

The market is quiet, Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,375. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 136. Ahmedabad Premijee and about Rs. 540. In Mill Shares, Alliance Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 325. Bombay United at Rs. 525. Bombay Cotton Mill shares have improved to Rs. 775. Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,890. Chinas are ruling at and about Rs. 895. Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 520. Colaba Land are unchanged at Rs. 790, Coorla quiet at Rs. 870, Currimbhais unchanged at Rs. 990, Davids quiet at Rs. 387 1/2. Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 330. Framji Petits at Rs 1,000. Hindustan after touching Rs. 710 have again declined to Rs. 675. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 515. Hyderabad have advanced to Rs. 1,050, and Imperial Cotton to Rs. 170. Indian Manufacturing are quiet at Rs. 825. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs.442 1/2. Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 210, C. D., and Jewraj Baloo to Rs. 565. Jubilee have changed hands at Rs. 555, C. D. Khandesh have jumped up to Rs. 950. Khatau Makanji are steady at Rs. 575. Leopolds quiet at Rs. 98 1/2. Lakhmidas have changed hands at and about Rs. 730. Madras United at Rs. 2,950. Morarji have improved to Rs. 3,755. Queen have ruled at and about Rs. 910. Ripon are quiet at Rs. 845 X. D. Sawsoon Spinning have improved to Rs. 930, Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 3,200. Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 210, Sun Mill at Rs. 255. Standards at Rs. 840. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,425. Western Indias, after touching at Rs. 730, have again declined to Rs. 710. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 650. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,265. Crescents have declined to Rs. 112 1/2. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,080. Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 715. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 585. New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 530. Indian Cotton at Rs. 150. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1,140. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs. 285. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 141. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 9,150. Quarter shares at Rs. 2,350. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 455. Treachers are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 550, and Bombay Telephone are unchanged at Rs. 22 1/2.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C. vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

The return match for the season between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Eastern Telegraph Cricket Club which was played on Thursday resulted in a decisive victory for the Government Telegraph by 151 runs. The Eastern entering first were easily disposed of, for 42 runs, the first seven batsmen being clean bowled by Dudley, who eventually took 8 wickets for 19 runs. The Government Telegraph seemed quite at home seven batsmen getting into double figures, V. Dsouza topped the list with 35, which he scored by very free cricket and included five runs, Netscher came next with 31, Cassels scored a good 24 and Speechly had a short but sweet innings of seven hits four fours and 3 singles. The following are the scores.

EASTERN TETEGRAPH C. C.

H Wilso', b Dud ey	1
S Phillips, b Dudley	6
G Wilson, b Dudley	5
G Dawson, b Dudley	9
A Barry, b Dudley	0

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We can supply you with the material or we will make up suits for you as we employ experienced men for this purpose. We shall be pleased to send you samples and measurement forms free of all cost if you will address an enquiry to the MANAGER,

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MEDICAL or BUSINESS MEN.

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USUAL PRICE..... Rs. 2,650.
OFFERED AT..... Rs. 2,200.

ALSO

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8th August, 1905.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS.

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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

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SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

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T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

From PANDIT KAILAS NATH SUKUL, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore.—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL BENARES

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLIGATE LONDON

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked on all lines of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. are EXPECTED to arrive at Plymouth, or Gravesend or as the Ocean may take instruction at sailing and forwarding Steamers from

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Macnell, 2504 tons, Captain S Beer, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1711 tons, Captain E G Badcock, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jedah, 28th July, via Aden, with a general cargo and 99 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain B S Butler, which arrived here on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, and 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

MARINERS AND THEIR VOTES.

The Merchant Service Guild, who have been actively interesting themselves in the subject of Mariners' votes for some years, have received a further communication from Sir Elliott Lees who is very kindly co-operating in the matter in the House of Commons. On the occasion of the last debate on a Resolution moved by Sir Elliott, there was a unanimous feeling of sympathy on both sides o the House although, owing to the inclusion of an amendment proposed by Mr. Bell, M. P., on behalf of railway workers, the Government withdrew their offer as to forming a Committee to consider the subject. Subsequently Sir Elliott framed a Resolution which met the views of both sides of the House and elicited the information from the Prime Minister that the Government would have no objection to the formation of a Committee. Therefore Sir Elliott has, on several occasions, attempted to bring forward a Resolution for a Committee, but progress in this way has been defeated by Sir Frederick Banbury, M. P. Appeals, both on the part of Sir Elliott and the Merchant Service Guild, to Sir Frederick, to withdraw his opposition have so far proved unavailing. Sir Elliott now fears it is too late to hope to do anything more this session. This he regrets, but trusts that they may perhaps be some means of raising the question in another way on the Redistribution Bill next year.

In February, 1902, the Certificate of Captain J Harrison of the Allan Line Steamship "Grecian" was suspended for three months by a Naval Court sitting in Canada to inquire into the circumstances of the stranding of his steamer. An appeal against this decision was lodged and, on the 10th of June following, the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice reversed the decision of the Canadian Court. On the grounds, however, that because the Board of Trade did not initiate the inquiry, did not oppose the Appeal, nor had in any respect to its expense, the President of the High Court, whilst sympathising with Captain Harrison in his position, said that it appeared to him impossible that, in this case, the Board of Trade should be saddled with any part of the costs. Although Captain Harrison was not a member of the Guild it was felt that the decision as to cost involved an important point of principle affecting all Captain and Officers, and that it was a very serious thing if a shipmaster was not successful in an Appeal should yet require to pay the costs. Accordingly, the Guild communicated with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Canada and elicited the reply that the matter would have his consideration. Also they submitted the case to Lord Muskerry, who brought the matter before the House of Lords asking whether His Majesty's Government could not assist in recovering these costs. The reply of the Earl of Dudley on behalf of the Board of Trade was a sympathetic one, and the promise was given that the Board of Trade would confer with the Colonial Office upon it, and that if there was any way of meeting such cases in the future they would endeavour to find it. The result is embodied in a letter which the Guild have just received from the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, from, was it will be observed that the Canadian Government has agreed to hear the case which were incorrect:—Ottawa, 12th July. "Sir,—Referring to previous correspondence with regard to the payment of certain expenses incurred by Captain James Harrison in appealing against the decision of the Court of Inquiry at Halifax in the case of the "Grecian," I am to inform you that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has obtained the authority of Parliament to pay him, as a matter of grace, the sum of £hr. 75000 in full settlement of his claim. A cheque for that amount has been sent to Captain Harrison." No clue to any this decision on the part of the Canadian Authorities will give widespread satisfaction to Merchant Captains and Officers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah, July 28
	Oriental s	Lewellen	Aden, Aug 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Linga s	Rickford ...	Karachi
	Clan Macnell s ...	Beer	Genoa, &c

The steamer Baluchistan, for Badcock, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, for London.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf
" Suruda, for Calcutta, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived in London, on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden yesterday evening, and is expected here on Friday morning the 18th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 12 1905.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice to-day Saturday the 12th instant from 4 p m.
2. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands on Tuesday morning next the 15th instant from 7 a m.
3. Recruits drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 15th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 12 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is open daily for practice, except Sundays, until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows:—From 1-30 to 3 p.m. and 7-30 to 9 p.m.

Ammunition will be supplied free of charge.

By Order,
A. E. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutan B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 12 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the annual prize distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 18th instant, and will be followed by a dance. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Dress.—Mess Dress or uniform.

Tickets will be issued on and after Monday next the 14th instant at the Fort Head-Quarters and B V A Club, Apollo Bunder.

2. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 14th instant at 6-45 p m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

VIII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—47, 290 and 305.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stamford in B flat
Anthem—
Hymns—595,29 and 203
Collections for—Ahmedabad relief fund
Daily Matins at 6 45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Literary Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL, (Standard Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—265, 279 and 294

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher Rev Father Bloom
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Church expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
7-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Rowell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Rowell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Wandby Road.)

8 a m—Children Service.
11 a m United Service.
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—260, 259 and 10.
Psalm—43

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road, (Opposite Byculla Club).

8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—Rev John O'Brien.
Week night Prayer Meeting—Wednesday at 6 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—89.
Tune—97.
Hymn—17.
Hymn—257.
Hymn—363.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce are now issuing a "Cawnpore Market Report and Price Current," the first number of which was published on Thursday, 3rd inst. It gives the latest exchange quotations, local prices of various commodities, produce, sugar, cotton, hide, oils, jute, fabrics timber and metal; a statement of imports and exports by rail; crop, weather and rainfall reports, and the latest Calcutta share quotations of local interest. It is published as the Christ Church Mission Press, Cawnpore.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1905.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE TREATY.

AMERICA claims to have opened up Japan, by inducing the Mikado to agree, in 1853, to a treaty between America and Japan, of mutual benefit to both. Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry was in charge of the expedition for this purpose to the Land of the Rising Sun, and a graphic account of it is given in the "Century" by John S. Sewall, who was then serving as captain's clerk on board the "Saratoga" not as an eager patriot, but to earn something to pay his college debts. The idea of a treaty with oriental nations is said to have originated with a certain senator from Maine, Hannibal Hamlin. Daniel Webster Secretary of State at Washington, drew up the, letter asking the Mikado for a mutual treaty in 1851. It was signed by the President of the United States, but did not get any further then. In 1852, it was refashioned and three magnificent copies made, in English, Dutch and Chinese. All three were housed in a beautiful gold case, and this again, with a view to impressing the Japanese, was enclosed in a rosewood box. America therein asked Japan for friendship and trade, friendship to be shown by desisting from imprisoning hapless western seamen wrecked on the Japanese inhospitable shores. This, it was intimated, must be stopped anyhow. Then on the mutual benefit principle, trade between the two countries was invited. Loochoo was the rendezvous for the four ships, the Saratoga, the Susquehanna, the Plymouth and the Mississipp, which formed the little fleet that was to conquer the friendship of Japan. They started on the 2nd of July 1853, and reached Japan on the 8th, when the panorama of hills and valleys, cultivated stretches and woods, villages almost as densely populated as China, forts well provided with howitzers and garrisons, burst on their astonished view, noble Fujiyama rising above all in its truly matchless glory. The Japanese were more than excited. Yeddo became a scene of uproar. According to a Japanese chronicler, mothers fled carrying away their children, and men, took their mothers on their backs to a place of safety. Every preparation for resistance was made on hearing of the anchoring of the four warships, the men and officers of which were unconscious of the confusion their arrival had caused fifty miles away. The two American frigates and two sloops had sixty-one guns between them and 977 officers and men. The first thing the Japanese did was to send three bombshells in their direction, but no harm resulted and Commodore Perry made no rude response But presently guard-boats, manned with crowds of picturesque officials, swung round and more or less encircled the American vessels, and Perry did not like this attitude. He gave the officials to understand that his ships were not pirates, and need not be watched. It's the law in Japan, he was told. He replied that America laid down his law. This did not awe the Japanese in the very least, he gave an ultimatum that if the guard-boats were not gone in fifteen minutes, he would exercise his batteries and sink them. At that they promptly retired shorewards, and a peaceful night followed.

The next morning Japanese visitors came to call and some were allowed on board. They seemed to have all the news of the world, and to be quite conversant with every subject, knew the type of the guns and instruments at a glance. They spoke through the Dutch inter preter, showing a surprising knowledge of America. The next day, Sunday, was kept strictly, much to the wonder of the Japanese, who were not admitted on board. Monday, diplomatic overtures began, the Japanese clinging desperately, if politely, to their policy of exclusion. Their first advice to Commodore Perry was to go home, as they had no desire to receive a letter or make a treaty. When Perry would not depart, they ordered him on to Nagasaki, where through the Dutch, the matter should be formally entered upon. This suggestion the Commodore also declined. The Japanese would then receive the letter informally on board. But that would not do at all. So they found they must consult Yeddo, and got three days to do it in. At the end of that time they yielded, though very reluctantly. The little hamlet of Kurihama was the spot selected for handing over the letter to the Imperial Commissioners, a hall of audience was erected by the Japanese, and three hundred Americans landed, in their finest uniforms, armed to the teeth; 5,000 Japanese troops were drawn up on the beach, and every point of vantage was occupied by sightseers. The Japanese regiments were magnificent, "their radiant uniforms and trappings and ensigns must have been cut out of rainbows and sunsets." This glory was balanced by the officers sitting on camp-stools in front of the line when the American naval body landed, the Commodore stepped into a barge to be rowed ashore and at that moment arose the thunder of the naval salute to the amazement of the Japanese. Commodore Perry had not appeared in person until now; he was dealing with Orientals, according to Eastern ideals, would not negociate with subordinates. Being a gifted and ready man, strong in his experience of service in war and peace, with a breadth of vision and a knowledge of men that was unusual, he fully justified his selection for this delicate mission. At the head of forty of his officers, he entered the hall leaving the sailor and marine escort drawn up outside. On each side of the scarlet carpet leading up to a raised floor were kneeling many two-sworded officials in state robes. The Imperial Commissioners, Princes Idzu and Iwami in dresses of silver and gold embroidery sat in the hall, surrounded by their kneeling suite. The Commodore and his staff sat opposite them with interpreters between, a Japanese kneeling and S. W. Williams, L.L.D., of the squadron, erect and dignified. Bayard Taylor was in the background taking notes for the New York "Tribune", and it shows the journalistic enterprise of even these times that he shipped as a master's mate in order not to miss this memorable meeting. The ceremonial was brief and to the point. After a few words exchanged through the interpreters, two boys in blue, followed by two negros, solemnly carried in two rosewood cases. These were silently opened, the papers taken out and laid on a scarlet coffer purposely set near, Prince Iwami then signed a formal receipt for the documents. Commodore Perry stated his intention of returning the following spring for the reply. Twenty minutes the interview had lasted, and the American writer calls it "the opening of Japan."

Once the object of the mission was accomplished the Commodore set himself with a light heart to sounding and surveying the bay, which was done much to the mystification of the Japanese coast-guards. One shoal was run into vigorously by the Saratoga, but the vessel sustained no injury, and the very practically located sand-bank got the name of Saratoga Spit, which it still bears. After these sea duties were performed the squadron of four sailed back again to China. The next February, Commodore Perry with nine American ships returned to Japan to get his answer, anchoring as far up as Kanagawa, where Yokohama now stands. The answer to the Washington letter of the year before was given, not without some tough arguing, in the form of a treaty signed on March 31st 1854, and the Saratoga bore it back in triumph to Washington. During the stay of the squadron in Japanese waters, there was much display of friendship on both sides. The islanders admired the ships and appreciated the dinners of the visitors, who had plenty of time during the negotiations to go on shore and be entertained in return. Many a treat, says Mr. Sewall, went into the treaty. The Mikado made gifts to the American Government and the day these were exhibited, a Japanese banquet was offered to the officers of the squadron. Everything was served in Nippon style and eaten with Nippon chopsticks, off exquisite specimens of ceramic art, which unfortunately, it was not the custom to annex, though bamboo-paper was brought to wrap up and carry away the food that had not been eaten. Afterwards all adjourned to the beach, where great sacks of rice were given—besides other presents—to the squadron. To load them in the boats a select company of Court athletes and gymnasts were at hand and they made a glorious display of strength performing marvellous feats of skill in transferring the sacks, which weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds each. The Americans were not outdone in generosity, they had brought a miniature railroad with engine and car, all of the most beautiful make and material, and had laid the whole ready for action. It was the first railway in Japan, and long afforded much entertainment in Imperial hours of ease. A telegraph installation was another interesting American gift, and it amused the Japanese immensely to hand in a message at one end, run across the short circuit to the other and find it written out and ready for delivery. A brass Dahlgren howitzer was a different but very acceptable present which the Japanese promptly imitated by the thousand in their own foundries and mounted in their forts. With delicate flattery, American salutes were always fired from these guns.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE answer which "Punch" gave to Mr. Stead's question, "Shall I kill my brother Boer?" is backed up by the review of the progress made in the South African Colonies given by the Colonial Secretary at the dinner of the Imperial South African Association; in fact, the result seems quite sufficient justification for the action—seeing that he asked for it. The cries of the little Englanders must of necessity be hushed by the progress that is being made. The new Colonies have been given a form of self-government, the most liberal and democratic ever known in the history of the Colonial Office, and the party cries of "Randlords" and "Yellow Slavery" can be heard with kindly, but amused, tolerance. It was this party spirit which gave rise to what Mr. Lyttelton described as "malignant gossip" against Dr. Jameson to whose tact and judgment the new Colonies owe so much. On every side can be seen signs of advancing prosperity. The sum of three millions was agreed to be paid as a free grant, but the sum of ten and a-half millions has actually been spent on the work of repatriation and restoring the damage done by the war. The Cape has been brought out of the condition of discontent and almost of rebellion into a harmonious and desirable attitude. One has only to consider the tangible work done to appreciate the progress made. Railways have been built and others are in course of construction which are double the distance from London to Newcastle, while double that distance again is sanctioned for further work. Thirteen hundred miles of roads have been built, hospitals and asylums founded, and experimental farms started. Afforestation, one of the most important needs of the country, has been started, and irrigation works, the lack of which has been such a serious drawback to the colonies, are in evidence everywhere. In referring to the legal administration of the country, Mr. Lyttelton said, the Government has, since the war, played the part of the gigantic nurse of the population, especially of the native population, while the Indian Government has also played a part, which could never be forgotten This summary of the progress made is most welcome from any point of view, but there is an even more hopeful outlook in the tail of the consideration. Although ten and a half millions have been spent, only half that sum has been furnished by the Imperial Exchequer, while the whole of the remainder has been paid by the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, an effort on behalf, in the main, of our late foes. One hears so many strictures, grudging the dividends paid to shareholders in the mines, that it will come as a surprise to most to hear that it is these mines which have borne the greater part of this heavy burden, and there is every reason to expect that agriculture will, before long, take up a prominent part in the industries of the Colonies and so distribute more evenly the cost of administration. Let us hope that this official report from the Colonial Office will have the much desired effect of allowing our latest colony to work out, in peace and happiness, its own salvation along the lines which have already proved so successful. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the Colonial Office than to be able to announce that these colonies could be safely placed on an equality with the Cape and Natal, but this can only be, if there be an end to the desire to stir up strife for party purposes, and in this connection it is well not to forget that although the Government has offered the Opposition frequent opportunities for criticism, they have as yet in no way availed themselves of the offer.

A FINNISH LEADER.

MR. KONNI ZILLIACUS, who has just published a "History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement", is, it is interesting to note, a Finlander of Swedish origin. He is now the most energetic of the leaders of the Finnish party of active resistance, but his career began in a very different plane. He held a variety of important official positions when Finland was still a free and autonomous province, and he was Secretary to the Governor-General when the "Coup d'etat" took place. He was driven into exile, and at once decided that the situation demanded something more than the merely passive resistance which was at first the policy in favour with the majority of his intensely law-abiding countrymen. He saw at once that the Finns must make common cause with the other victims of Russian oppression, and his book was written mainly in the hope of arousing the sympathy of the Finns with the Russian revolutionary movement. But the ex-official did not confine himself to writing. He organised the smuggling of prohibited literature into Finland and many a stormy night has seen him in command of a swift-sailing yacht dodging a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer through the fjords of the Gulf of Finland, with a cargo of forbidden pamphlets on board. He is an artist in disguise, ubiquitous and indefatigable. The book itself, a mere chronicle of deeds, written in an almost military style, expresses clearly enough his virile and active character. He is trusted and admired by the Russian leaders, and it was he more than any one else, who brought the several revolutionary parties together in the conference held in Paris last September.

THE POPULARITY OF CROQUET.

THE triumphs of the croquet player find "audience fit but few," though annually increasing. The membership of the Croquet Association, it is interesting to learn, is steadily growing, and there is hardly any English county which lacks its annual tournament and its local championship. The young athlete is rather apt to despise croquet as a game for old people and hot weather, but it has points which we should not hastily contemn. For one thing, it is, of all out-door games, the one which makes the greatest demands upon the mind—though this may seem a doubtful blessing to such as play games for relaxation: for another, it is the only open-air game in which men and women can compete upon precisely equal terms. This has been illustrated in England by the fact that until about three weeks ago, Mies Gower, the champion ladyplayer, held the three greatest distinctions which the croquet player can attain. The game, there can be no doubt, once killed by being made unduly exacting, has secured a good lease of life on its revival. There is still room for improvement in its laws, which at present make the result of a single game between two players of the first rank rather a lottery. But even as it stands it is so good a game and te ches such fine qualities of self-repression and endurance that it is sure to claim a much wide range of devotees in India than it can yet number.

THE officers of the French Fleet have been entertained in London by Lord Lansdowne.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant, arrived Aden at 8 p. m. on August 10.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan with China mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

THE hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Erle Richards will give a Dance at Sivala on the 18th instant.

SIR LOUIS DANE returns to India in October, and rejoins his appointment as Foreign Secretary.

RUMOURS are current at Peshawar that the Amir intends making an extensive tour, but it is believed that he will not leave Kabul at present.

GENERAL Kitchener having changed his tour dates in order to visit Dharmsala, arrived at Dalhousie on the 9th instant.

THERE is every probability that the Lancashire cotton strike will be averted. Three of the large Mills at Ashton have conceded the men's full demands.

THE Railway Conference Association have decided to appoint a permanent Secretary, and applications for the post will be invited both in India and England.

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY is reported to be improving only slowly owing to his age. A fragment of bone on the forehead has still to be removed. His brain is not affected, and the wounds on his leg are healing.

MR. H. P. BURT returns to India in the beginning of the cold weather, and takes over the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Mr. Mills.

IT is understood that the cavalry regiment now being formed with the squadrons of the Deolali and Erinpura regiments as a nucleus, will be stationed in Rajputana.

WE regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, the well-known Rais of Lahore. He died after a short illness at his residence on Monday evening at the age of 91.

DETAILS regarding the financial control, in connection with the new scheme of military administration are now being settled. They will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval.

THE annual relief of the Chitral garrison will take place as usual in October, the 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles relieving the 1-1st Gurkha Rifles who will return to Dharmsala if that station is retained as a Cantonment.

MR. W. M. BERESFORD, the Secretary to the Calcutta Turf Club, who has been ill for about a fortnight as the result of a chill, has been ordered off home by his doctors at once, and will probably leave by this mail.

THE Yokohama Prize Court has finally condemned the old "Tacoa," once the Cunard steamer "Batavia," captured off the Kurile Islands by a Japanese cruiser with a cargo of provisions for Vladivostok.

THE Japanese demands have been formally delivered to M. de Witte. The word indemnity is not used, reimbursement being asked for instead. The terms also include a complete Russian evacuation of Manchuria, the cession of Sakhalin and the Liaotung bases and an almost complete curtailment of Russian power in the Far East.

AT the special meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that steps be taken by individual mills to popularise inoculation among their mill hands. It was further resolved that the working hours of a mill should not exceed a daily average of twelve hours all the year round and that members should agree to restrict their hours of labour accordingly.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1903 were Rs. 18,67,23,000; July 1904 Rs. 20,66,32,000; and July 1905 Rs. 15,80,18,000.

THE total receipts on the East Indian Railway for just half the current calendar year were 400 lakhs, or slightly below those of the same period of 1904, when a record was established. They were 24 1-2 lakhs higher than the figures in the first half of 1903, showing the continued prosperity of the line.

THE Madras Government are working their cinchona factory on profitable lines, having made Rs. 33,000 on manufacturing quinine last year. The outturn of sulphate was 12,920 lbs.: the cost of production and manufacture was about eleven rupees per lb., and the price for which it was sold over thirteen rupees. Two million seven-grain packets were supplied to post offices.

IT will interest cricketers in this country to learn that Mr. R. A. Young who got his Blue at Cambridge this year and scored 220 for Sussex vs. Essex in the match at Leyton on July 20, 21 and 22, was born in India. Apart from his performances for Cambridge University this year and in addition to his big score against Essex, he has scored 120 and 91 against Gloucestershire, 64 against Lancashire, and 35 and 68 against Surrey, all for Sussex.

THE Home sporting papers to hand by this mail speak in high terms of praise in referring to Captain J. G. Greig's innings of 187 for Hampshire vs. Worcestershire at Bournemouth but do not mention anything about his return to India. Some of the papers in fact regret that he will be kept out of the Hampshire eleven for a match or two in consequence of an injury received to his foot at Bournemouth, which disposes of the rumour that he was due back in India on August 14. Some reference would have been made to his departure had he left England in time to arrive in India on the date mentioned.

We learn with great regret that Miss E. A. Manning, Honorary Secretary to the National Indian Association, has been compelled by continued ill-health to resign her office. Miss Manning's devoted labours in the cause of Education and Social Progress in India, carried on through a long series of years, have endeared her to all who have that cause at heart, and especially to those Indian students and others visiting England, to whom her house has always been open. Universal sorrow will be felt at the occasion which has necessitated her resignation. All the arduous duties of Secretary have devolved upon her since the death of Miss Mary Carpenter in 1877, and for six years previously she had been Secretary to the London branch. The Committee have been so fortunate as to obtain the services as Honorary

THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

REIMBURSEMENT, NOT INDEMNITY.

RUSSIA MUST EVACUATE MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Baron Komura handed to M. Witte, to-day, the Japanese peace terms in writing.

The Russian plenipotentiaries will study the question and answer in writing as soon as possible; meantime the Conference has adjourned.

LONDON, AUG. 11, 5-20 A.M.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen were closeted with the technical advisers for four hours, last afternoon, examining the terms.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a telegram from Portsmouth says that on examining the Japanese credentials, the Russians found that, while the Tsar empowers them to make and accept conditions in his name and undertakes to sanction anything they sign the Mikado, on the other hand, requires every stipulation to be submitted to him. Consequently, at yesterday morning's sitting the Russians in order to equalize the respective Powers did not avail themselves of the authority to sign a Treaty without reference to the Tsar.

LONDON, AUGUST 11, 6-15 A.M.

A telegram from Portsmouth states that the reimbursement of the war expenses, the amount of which is left for future determination and the cession of Sakhalin are the main features of Japan's demands. The word indemnity is avoided.

LONDON, AUG. 11, 7-5 A.M.

The other Japanese terms are the cession of Russia's bases in Liaotung,

The evacuation of the whole of Manchuria,

The cession to Japan of the railroad South of Harbin, the Northern portion remaining Russian,

A Japanese protectorate over Korea,

The limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Far East,

The retrocession to China of any Russian privileges in Manchuria,

The grant of fishing rights to Japan along the Siberian Coast from Vladivostock to the Behring Sea,

Russia relinquishes her interned warships.

THE FRENCH OFFICERS IN LONDON.

A Memorable Dinner.

LONDON, AUG 10.

Admiral Caillard and the other French officers were entertained at dinner to-night by Lord Lansdowne. The Marquis of Bath, Lord Minto, Lord Roberts and many other notables were present.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Lords have read the India Loans Bill, the Appropriations and Unemployed Bills a third time.

THE WAGES QUESTION IN LANCASHIRE.

Three large cotton mills at Ashton have conceded a five per cent. advance in wages.

RELIEF OF A POLAR EXPEDITION.

ale of Terrible Suffering.

...e relief expedition has timely rescued and brought to Hammerfest the American Ziegler polar expedition which sailed in June 1903.

The ship was crushed in the ice and sunk in January 1904. The crew reached Franz Josef Land and suffered terrible hardships. They subsisted on stores left by previous expeditions.

RE-CHRISTENING A DEPARTMENT.

OWING TO TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The following resolution appears in the "Gazette" in the Home Department:—

Resolution dated 1st March, 1905, regarding the formation of a Department of Commerce and Industry and the consequent re-allotment of the business of some of other Departments of the Government of India, it was ordered that such establishments and business belonging to the Public Works Department as were not transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry or to the Railway Board should be administered under the direction of the Revenue Member of the Governor-General's Council by a Secretary who would be designated Secretary to the Government of India in the "Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works)" and that the title "Public Works Department" should cease to exist as the title of a Department of the Government of India. The Governor-General-in-Council is now advised that this arrangement is open to certain technical objections and he, therefore, directs with the concurrence of Secretary of State that the designation of "Public Works Department" shall be restored. The Secretary to the Government of Indian in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works) will accordingly be styled "Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department," and the word Revenue will in future be omitted from the designation of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue).

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

RAIN WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUG. 11.

The latest official information shows that while the agricultural situation continues such as to cause anxiety, both in North-West India and in Madras presidency, there is still time for rain to retrieve much of the damage which has occurred, and that the prospects of such rain occurring are distinctly improving. Prices are high everywhere and their tendency is still rather upwards than otherwise. The area of deficient fodder is increasing in Rajputana where the number of people upon test famine relief works is now 63,000. Rain is also badly wanted in the Punjab Central India and the United Provinces. But in Central Provinces what has fallen during the past week is doing much to relieve the scarcity of water and fodder previously complained of. In the Madras presidency pasture and fodder are described as insufficient or scanty over a very wide area. But the condition of the standing crops is spoken of hopefully in most districts and the telegraphic report for the last week states that a test work opened near Madavaram in the Chingleput district on the 7th instant attracted fifteen persons.

Mr. St[illegible] Stone, the new American Consulate General, arrived at Calcutta and will shortly take charge. He relieves Consul General R. F. Patterson, the retiring duties from General R. F. ... lawyer at St. Louis, and Consul, Mr. Stone was a ... Service.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The King's Speech.

LONDON AUG. 11.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

His Majesty in his speech from the Throne says:—

"My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly.

"I earnestly hope that the Russo-Japanese negotiations will lead to a lasting and mutually honourable peace.

"The bases of the Morocco Conference are now under consideration.

"The dissolution of Sweden and Norway is apparently imminent, and I am confident that such settlement will be reached as to enable me to maintain the same friendly relations with Scandinavia as in the past.

"Macedonia and Crete are the cause of considerable anxiety and engage the attention of the Powers."

His Majesty then refers to the patriotic offer of Canada to assume the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, which has been cordially accepted,

"Regarding the Transvaal I trust that all sections will unite in exercising political power for the advancement and welfare of the Colony.

"I have concluded a Treaty with the Ameer continuing the engagements made with the late Ameer which during his life secured friendly relations between the Government of India and his Government."

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN AT TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG 10.

On the application of a map, named Moses, stating that Jacob, an estate coolly, had been beaten a fortnight ago by Mr. Lee, the Superintendent of Chittavarai Estate, Travancore Hills, and had since died, the District Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lee, who was arrested on the 18th July, and detained in custody till the 25th ultimo. Bail was then allowed till the 20th ultimo awaiting the arrival of the Public Prosecutor from Travancore.

An application was then made to the British Resident and the High Court of Travancore for the transfer of the enquiry to another Magistrate of the first class. An order has since been received that the same Magistrate shall enquire into the case in his capacity of a British Justice of the Peace. If sufficient evidence is forthcoming to establish a prima facie case against the accused, he will in all probability be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Madras. An application is to be made to the High Court of Madras for bail. The District Magistrate refused bail although sufficient and adequate security was offered.

The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution is still proceeding.

THE I.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Particulars for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in London in August 1906, are published in the "Gazette."

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The plague returns for the week ending the 5th instant, to-day published, show 1,054 deaths in the whole of India; Bombay Presidency accounting for 734, of which 370 were in the Satara district.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surgeon J. Mcdonald to act as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, India.

Colonel H. Hamilton L.M.S. to be honorary surgeon to the Viceroy vice Colonel Bookey retired.

Major H. P. Shekeiton to officiate in command of Jubbulpore Brigade vice Major General Denning on leave.

Brigadier General Sir J. Willcocks to officiate in command of Peshawar Division vice Sir Edmund Barrow on leave.

Major-General A. Pearson to officiate in command of Quetta Division vice Major- General Smith-Dorrien on leave.

Colonel C. A. Anderson to officiate vice Pearson in command of Derajat Brigade.

Conductor H. Ferguson Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

Indian Army Major W. C. Barrett is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenants Williams, Geoghegan, Lorimer, Jenkins, Shaiep, Ashburner, Petterstonhuph, Reid, Bruce, Dunsford, Hald, Daldy, Crichton, Dougherty, Holland, Shuttleworth, Mackenzie Jewett, Vanscmeren, Andersen, Ames Ellis, Jarrett, Hutchinson Jenning Watson, Taylor, Young, Cotton, Rybot, Dening, Robinson, Iles, Cheyne, Lyall and Keene to be Captains.

I. M. S.—Lieutenant-Colonels C. H. Beatson and H. B. Briggs to be Colonels and Lieutenants Barnardo, Mepherson, Franklin, Gourlay Ross, Lloyd, Kamhardt Walker. Cook, Scott Davys Halliday, Robertson, Betts, Wilson, Patton, Trafford Paymaster, Macworth, Ross, Forrest Crossle, Hirsch, Rundall, Mannsell, Batty, Ilins, O'Keefe Cameron to be Captains.

Colonels C. A. Mercer and G. H. Robinson, both of the Indian Army, are permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Engineer J. G. Yates, R. I. M. are dispensed with from 21st March 1905.

L. W. R. T. Turbett and D. J. Mansfield to be Sub- Lieutenants.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. J. M. Deas, I. M. S. is posted to Political employ.

Mr. Barnard, Assistant Inspector-General, Bengal Railway Police, is appointed Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Rushton to officiate for Mr. Atkinson as Superintending Engineer, United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Baker, R.E., to officiate as Secretary for Public Works to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. B. Winter from leave to be Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S., from leave to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts as an Agency Surgeon first-class.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K Datta to be Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, vice Mr. Sandford.

The Excise Act is applied with some modifications to Berar.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer has six months' extension of leave at home.

It is notified the Secretary of State has sanctioned to construction on broad gauge of the Nagda-Muttra railway, length 343 miles; the line to be under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

POONA JUNIOR POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG,11.

Eight teams have entered for the Junior Polo tournament. The drawing takes place this evening. The following are the results:—

First round.—13th Hussars versus 20th Lancers and the Old World versus Royal Engineers will be played on Monday. 33rd Cavalry versus R. F. A. Kirkee, and 10th Hussars versus 93.d Highlanders on Tuesday next.

The Semi-Finals will be on Friday and the Finals on Monday the 20th August.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA. AUG. 11.

The match between the East Lancs and 93rd Highlanders in connection with the Poona Divisional football tournament was played to-day and the game ended in a draw. An extra ten minutes were given, but nothing was scored. This is the second time [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The storm which threatened to have such disastrous effects upon the Balfourian Ministry has passed and the Balfourian Ministry is as it was. Perhaps that is not saying much; at all events, it is still in office though not in as much power even as before the events of the past week. It was plain from the evidently inspired articles of all the Unionists papers of last Saturday that Mr. Balfour had overruled the section confined to two or three of his colleagues but including, strange to say, the Lord Chancellor, who were for putting an end at once to an embarrassing situation and that he meant to declare when he met the House of Commons his intention of ignoring the defeat of last Thursday. To judge from the appearance of the House on Monday when Mr. Balfour rose to make his statement, all who crowded into the Chamber were quite unaware of what he was going to say. Still it was a great occasion and that, apart from the fact that everybody knew beforehand what to expect from the Prime Minister, may account for a scene of greater animation than has taken place at St. Stephen's for many a long day. Members were unable to find seats on the green benches or the side galleries were content to sit on the steps of the gangway or stand outside the bar. Mr. Balfour's speech occupied about an hour and was mainly devoted to the citation of precedents which, he held, justified the Cabinet in holding on after such a reverse as that of yesterday week. The experience of his Administration was the experience of many of its predecessors. Indeed few if any Governments of average duration had not sustained defeats, e.g., the Administration of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston. Among the more recent times he pointed out that the Gladstone Administration of 1868-74 were defeated nine times, three of those defeats occurring in one week, and two of them being inflicted when the Ballot Bill, the great measure of the Session, was under consideration. In his opinion, when Ministries had resigned and, having been unable to induce their opponents to take office, had resumed office themselves, the results had not been fortunate. In 1852 Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a vote in the House of Lords, and Lord Rosebery was defeated in 1894 upon the Address. Yet they did not resign. The credit vote which upset Lord Rosebery's coach was the exception and Mr. Gladstone never could see why that vehicle should have been overturned by such an impediment. While Mr. Balfour sustained that as a general rule a ministry should not go out except when beaten in a fair stand up fight on a formal vote of censure, he frankly admitted that there are circumstances other than the loss of the confidence of Parliament which might induce Governments to claim to be relieved of their functions. One such circumstance would be dissension in the Cabinet; but the existing Cabinet did not suffer from dissension. The contention that the adverse by-elections ought to compel the ministry to resign was he submitted, quite novel and once again he invoked the opinion of Mr. Gladstone in support of the line adopted by the Government. As a tactician Mr. Balfour abstained in his speech from saying what so many of his friends are saying and what, if we may credit the newspaper reports, he himself said at the meeting of the party, namely that the state of foreign affairs justifies him in refusing to budge. It is whispered abroad, not for the first time that his Majesty was against a change of ministry at the present moment and, if it be the case that important negotiations with Japan are on the point of being concluded, there is obviously an advantage in leaving the final arrangements to be settled by Lord Lansdowne. But this argument must not be carried too far, as there is scarcely ever a time when foreign affairs are not in a more or less critical state—at any rate that has been the experience of the last 15 or 20 years—and the British people will not stand any serious violation of the Constitution. Lord Rosebery in his speech in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon uttered a word of caution on this head. "Every day there is piled up in the country a feeling of animosity and distrust against the present Government, and every day that follows while the Government do not choose to take the sense of the country will increase that feeling with compound interest; and it is to be delayed—as it appears to the Government consistent with honour and dignity to delay the appeal to the country—if it be much longer delayed, who can tell what will be the result, how violent will be the reaction, and what kind of party may be returned by a majority representing a feeling of revolt against what has taken place, a party that may even have instincts—which I will not further characterize?" Still the "feeling of revolt" in this instance cannot help being modified by the knowledge that the defeat of the Government on the Irish amendment was really, if not, as the Conservatives say a "trick," at any rate a piece of political strategy. There is no doubt that the word had been passed round for members of the Opposition to keep away from the House until very late in the debate and not to make themselves conspicuous until immediately before the division. Of course those who ask if this was cricket receive the reply that in the same circumstances the other side would do the same, which is perfectly true. The question is now, will the Government dissolve in October or November? That is the hope of the Liberals and seems, if Mr. Vince of Birmingham represents the views of his master, to be the wish of Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberals as they are bound denounce the Conservatives for not resigning now but if the truth were known the Opposition wire pullers were really relieved and pleased at Mr. Balfour's decision. Eager as they are for the fray, and that they are eager is undeniable, a general election in August or the early part of September would have been as great a nuisance to them as to their opponents. Liberals as well as Conservatives take holidays and are not altogether unaffected by harvest operations. It is not quite easy to understand those who objected to what seemed a possible solution of the difficulty—an armistice until the autumn, or on the understanding that a General Election should not be delayed beyond an agreed date. Least of all can one see how papers like the "Pall Mall Gazette" should say that such an arrangement would have hampered the Government in their relations with foreign powers. The contrary would surely have been the case and Lord Lansdowne's hands would have been immensely strengthened. If, as most sensible people consider, continuity in foreign politics is desirable, our own good friends across the Channel do some things better than we do. When they get a good Foreign Minister they generally keep him a long time (M. Delcasse's experience notwithstanding) and Ministers may change without any change being made in the control of the department on the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Redmond who having engineered the Government defeat is naturally disturbed at being robbed of the fruits of his victory has threatened Ministers with all sorts of pains and penalties. But Mr. Redmond is not exactly a Parnell and his bark is worse than his bite; at any rate, the obstruction so far offered since Mr. Balfour's announcement has not been either striking or effective.

LORD CURZON AND MR. BRODRICK.

Nothing more has passed in the House of Commons so far with reference to the recent speech of Lord Curzon in the Legislative Council, but that is not to say that we have heard the last of the matter. Sir Henry Fowler's friends say that he cannot very well avoid repeating his question to Mr. Brodrick, but at any rate, we shall be saved from what might prove an unedifying and mischievous discussion in the House of Commons, unless Mr. Boscawen sees fit to remove his blocking notice. That notice is as follows:—"To call attention to the correspondence between the India Office and the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief and to the recent speech of the Viceroy in relation to the military administration of the Indian Empire; and to move a resolution." One can imagine how galling this impediment must be to the free lances of the Opposition who to say the sworn a solemn oath to call they possibly can to make things as uncomfortable as possible for Mr. Balfour and a debate on Lord Curzon's position, vis-a-vis Mr. Brodrick would be extremely inconvenient to the Prime Minister just now. A discussion on the same subject in the serene atmosphere of the gilded chamber would, though not welcome to the Government, be attended with less unpleasant consequences and apparently the useful, if occasionally tyrannical blocking system does not obtain in "another place." Lord Ripon was to have brought the subject of the recent changes introduced at the instance of Lord Kitchener before the House of Lords last Friday but, naturally as many think or unnaturally as the Marquis of Lansdowne thinks, postponed doing so owing to the Ministerial crisis. He has however restored his notice to the House of Lords orders and unless anything unforeseen occurs in the meantime, will on Tuesday make his deferred speech. The notice as it appears in the orders reads:—"To call attention to two papers recently presented on the subject of Indian Army administration and to move for further papers." I think I mentioned last week the somewhat brutal suggestion that Sir Henry Fowler's question was a "put-up job" between the right hon. member for East Wolverhampton and Mr. Brodrick. Perhaps some little verisimilitude was furnished by the form in which the Indian Minister replied. His answer seemed to imply that he had anticipated Sir Henry Fowler's request that the text of the Viceregal speech should be asked for, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Brodrick has a reputation for "gaucherie" as all the world knows and he may not have intended what his words were thought to indicate. At any rate, whether there was or was not an arrangement between Mr. Brodrick and Sir H. Fowler, the telegram to Lord Curzon asking for the full text of his remarks was not sent until after the question had been asked and answered in the House of Commons. Certain newspapers here or, perhaps I should say a certain newspaper has characterized Sir Henry Fowler's action as an attempt to score off a political opponent, but this accusation is hardly fair to the Liberal ex-Secretary of State for India. The journal in question in common with the general public was probably unaware until the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" mentioned the fact the other day that Sir Henry Fowler was a member of the distinguished Committee to which the dispute between Lord Kitchener and the rest of the Supreme Council was referred prior to the decision come to in favour of the former by his Majesty's Government. In these circumstances Sir Henry's touchiness, if such it can be termed may readily be understood, it was merely parental affection for his offspring. The representative of the Manchester paper gives the names of other members of the Committee but I am not sure that the list is quite complete. Associated with Sir Henry Fowler in considering this very important question were two ex-Commanders-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord H. Beresford and Field Marshal Sir George White, two members of the Council of India—General Sir John Gordon and Sir James Mackay—and the very able permanent under Secretary of State for India, Sir Arthur Godley who it seems acted as Secretary of the Committee. It is assumed that it was their considered opinion which formed the basis of the Brodrick despatch of May 31st overriding, in perhaps not too gentle a manner, the views expressed by the Viceroy and his Council and giving orders for the changes to be carried out without further ado. In what subsequently transpired—I refer to the concessions such as they were made in response to Lord Curzon's further representations—I believe and have reason to believe that the Home authorities intended to show a conciliatory spirit. That they have not been so understood in India is their misfortune and not their fault. Considering the distance between London and Simla, the nature of the dual government, and the fact that much of the correspondence has to be conducted by means of the telegraph, the wonder is that more misunderstandings do not occur. The "Times" which has been a consistent supporter of Lord Curzon all through his Indian career appeals to Mr. Brodrick when he makes his promised statement to say nothing that will "prolong or accentuate the unfortunate controversy." "It is true" the leading journal goes on to say "that the first impression made by Lord Curzon's speech in this country has not been a very favourable one, and that there has been a feeling that though his desire to place the Indian public in possession of the details of the settlement was a natural one, his speech might with advantage have been more objective in tone, and a certain note of asperity might have been eliminated. But on a dispassionate review of what has passed between the Home Government and the Viceroy since the question of Army administration first became acute, it would seem to be both unnecessary and impolitic to make an affair of State out of the words used by Lord Curzon in detailing to the Viceregal Council the concessions which have made the suggested compromise acceptable to him." As a reason why too much should not be made of the regrettable occurrence, the Home Government are reminded that they have had their own way in distroying dual control, as of course, a Home Government must always does when it comes into serious collision with a Viceroy—and it is further pointed out that if the tone of Lord Curzon's speech—the incident most fresh in our memories—seems a little too critical, the despatch which conveyed to him the decision of the Home Government on May 31 made use of rather peremptory language, which must have been peculiarly galling to a man who was defending, not some pet theory or policy of his own, but the constitutional rights of a great position which before very long he would in the ordinary course of events be called upon to vacate. The feelings of a man in such circumstances deserve the most careful consideration, and particularly in the case of a Viceroy of India, who, in view of his prestige among millions of Asiatics, necessarily develops a high degree of sensibility as regards the dignity of his position. These arguments are equally cogent now that the battle, if battle it may be called, has been lost and won. There does not seem to be any good reason why the Government, who have just emerged from an acute crisis in domestic affairs, should involve themselves in an unnecessary quarrel with the greatest of the representatives of the Crown, and there are a host of good reasons against it. The moment, in fact, appears to be one for the application of the old adage, "Least said, soonest mended."

TIT FOR TAT.

Colonel Long who sits as a Conservative for Evesham, the old constituency of the late Sir Richard Temple, recently gave notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he would announce the number of assaults and murders committed in that country on white people by natives as shown in the police reports during each year of the last five years and what had been done to indentify and punish native offenders. The date mentioned for the question was last Tuesday and on the principle I suppose that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree tabled the following inquiry for the same day:—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will state the number of assaults and murders committed in India on the people of that country by foreigners as shown in the police reports during each year of the last five years; and what has been done to identify and punishthe foreign offenders." The answer in each case was indentical. There were not statistics at his (Mr. Brodrick's) disposal from which the figures asked for could be supplied. The class of cases alluded to were not separately recorded but he would ascertain if any more general statistics could be supplied. Mr. Brodrick owing to his preoccupation, or to consent upon more serious affairs, such as his little differences with the Viceroy and the coming general election, should forget his promise to ascertain if the figures can be furnished no great harm will be done. Indeed this is surely a case where the familiar adage "Let sleeping dogs lie" is particularly applicable. I do not blame Sir Muncherjee for showing that he is a retaliationist in more senses than one, but Colonel Long who is not I believe, wholly without experience of the East, ought to have known better than to go out of his way to stir up racial ill-feeling.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr Lionel Ashburner, formerly member of Council in Bombay and Acting Governor during the interregnum between the departure of Sir Richard Temple and the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, to learn that his eldest son who is a captain in the Royal Fusiliers has been selected as one of the honorary aides-de-camp to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the approaching Royal visit to India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 28TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain H, G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 28th July. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aikman, Horn Mr Justice
Bain, Mr J
Barr, Mr Abdul
Dracup, Mr A
Fielding, Lt H C
Finney, Miss
Griffiths, Mr P A
Hainey, Mr
Jones, Mr H
Morton, Mr W R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adie, Mr A E
Beauvridge, Rev W
Bell, Mr and Mrs
Cameron, Mr D
Elphinstone, Capt. and Mrs J
Doss, Mr B W
Erskine, Maj K
Hadow, Major A de S
Lake, Capt
Page, Mr H
Rowsell, Mr C R
Reaby, Mr H H
Sanders, Lt G
Taylor, Maj J W
Wright, Lt G D
Wilson, Commdr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Etherington Smith, Mr B
Folkes, Mr A S
Gamble, Mr
Hamilton, Mr J
Moore, Capt G
Scovell, Mr C T

FROM ADEN.

Brown, Capt E
Ganesh, Nathoo, Mr

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers proceed to-day by the s.s. Peninsular, Captain Palmer, to Marseilles and London with the Indian Mails:—

Beewis, Mr J M
Bell, Mr J
Bon. Mr W A
Bird, Mr W J A
Bloemargren, Mrs
Brown, Mr J
Campbell, Mr A
Camilleli, Lieut.-Col W J
Chave Mrs W H
Chichgur, Mr
Coombs, Mr E E
Connell, Mrs W J and infant
Crawl, Mr M A
Dickinson, Lieut.-Col C Moore
Goodbody, Capt
Haslet, Mr E J
Hedigers, Mr K A
Houghton, Major T A
Hobson, Mr J E B
Jemen, Revd J H
Johnson, Capt R R
Lowther, Mr W M
Lyle, Mr H W
Marsh, Mr R C
M'Coulth, Mr E
McCrea, Mr A L
Moore, Capt F T T
Parker, Mr
Parrington, Mr J W
Pogole, Mr P
Porter, Mr W G
Sassoon, Mr H A
Stubles, Mrs
Tomkins, Mr E W

THE Assam Forest Department authorities are disposing of the right to collect and remove Indiarubber from State forests in the Darrang Division for the coming rubber-tapping season from the 1st December to the 31st March next. The Government Rubber Plantations at Balipara and Bamon Hill, near Tezpur, are not included in the concession.

FOREIGN salt is slowly taking the place of the locally manufactured article in Burma. A resolution of the Burma Government upon the salt revenue is that province for last year states that the competition between English and German salt continues keen, but German salt is retaining a lead in the market. Another competition has also reappeared in the shape of Aden salt which is being imported into Burma in large quantities. The process of the displacement of locally manufactured salt is gradual, but the coarting trade in it last year shows a marked decline.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Saturday, July 22.—M. Witte arrived in Paris yesterday by the Northern express. Awaiting him at the station were Count Cassini, M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, the Chef de Cabinet of M Rouvier, and a representative of the President of the French Chamber of Deputies. As he entered his carriage to drive to the hotel, M. Witte was warmly cheered by the crowd. There were many cries of "Vive La paix!"

A special correspondent of the "Temps" had a conversation with M. Witte in the train between Konigsberg and Berlin. The Russian plenipotentiary was shown the text of the statement reported to have been made by him to a representative of the "Associated Press." After carefully perusing it he said:—"It is not the complete text, but it is accurate and I have nothing to add."

China's notification that she will not recognise any arrangement that may be made concerning Manchuria as to which she has not been consulted has reached Washington. It is brief and is so expressed as not to call for a reply.

Thursday July 27.—M. Witte left Paris on July 26 for Cherbourg. Representatives of M. Loubet and M. Rouvier were present at the station, as also were Count Cassini and M Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris with whom M. Witte had a long conversation before entering the train. He requested them to thank the French authorities for the sympathy and respect with which he had been received.

Mr. Sato a member of the Japanese Peace Mission, speaking yesterday on behalf of Baron Komura said:—

"I am confident that the negotiations will be successful. The Japanese plenipotentiaries will be guided by moderation and no excessive demands will be made. Feeling in Japan and in Russia is in favour of peace, and in the interests of humanity and propriety there must be peace. The cost of the war to Japan has been great. Both sides have lost 370,000 men, the Russian losses alone amounting to 370,000. The war is costing Japan 1,000,000 dols. daily, and there is a feeling that an indemnity ought to be paid."

Continuing, Mr. Sato said that an armistice would probably be the first move of the negotiators. Referring to the future of China Mr. Sato declared that if the central Government could work harmoniously with the viceroys or provincial authorities the country would become a Great Power, but in present circumstances that seemed impossible. While Japan was friendly with China, as an Oriental country, her greatest friends were Great Britain and the United States. "In Manchuria," Mr. Sato continued, "Japan wants an equal opportunity, or what Mr Hay called the 'open door.'" Concluding his remarks the Japanese representative reiterated that the desire of his Government was peace, but not peace at any price.

The "Novoe Vremya's" former war correspondent, M. Tahurin, presents the following conditions as the utmost which are compatible with Russian honour:—

1. Neither a cession of territory nor payment of an indemnity.

2. Retention of the line of the Sungari—meaning, apparently, the line from Girin to Harbin.

3. Repayment to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company of the cost of the Railway from Sungari to Port Arthur and Dalny.

4. A protectorate over Corea, but an unconditional prohibition against Japan fortifying either for herself or for Corea any Corean port; all Corean ports must be open.

REPORTED JAPANESE TERMS.

Baron Komura accompanied by Mr. Takahira, visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday. According to one report says the New York correspondent of the "Times," Baron Komura acquainted the President with the nature of the Japanese peace terms, but this seems hardly probable, as it is believed that Mr. Roosevelt has known for some time what the Japanese irreducible minimum will be.

The "Associated Press," the correspondent adds, sent from Washington a despatch which without any reservation asserted that official Washington had been enabled to form within certain limits a general idea of the character of the peace terms, and that the question whether peace would be arranged or whether the war would continue would be practically decided at the first business meeting of the Portsmouth Conference the despatch went on to say that Japan would demand an indemnity which would approximately cover the cost of the war up to date and which would not fall far short of 1,000,000,000 dollars (£200,000,000). Besides an indemnity, Japan's essential demands would be the cession of Sakhalin, the transfer to Japan of the lease of the Liao tung peninsula and of the railway as far as Harbin, the recognition of Japan's preponderating influence in Corea, and the return of Manchuria to China.

In a supplementary telegram from Washington the "Associated Press" says it is believed that Japan will propose the neutralisation of Vladivostok, in return for which she will guarantee not to fortify Port Arthur.

SAKHALIN.

It is officially announced at Tokio that the number of prisoners who have surrendered in Sakhalin is now 401. The total includes Admiral Nebogatoff, 14 other officers and 33 non-commissioned officers.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMUR.

St. Petersburg, July 29 ("Reuter").—General Linevitch, telegraphing under yesterday's date, reports as follows:—

"There is no change along the front of the armies. A Japanese squadron was seen off the coast of Corea on July 17, between the estuary of the Tumen River and Cape Lindon. I have received a report that the estuary of the Tumen River was bombarded by Japanese warships. Two Japanese torpedo-boats entered Gashkevich Bay and opened fire on the village of Onghi, endeavouring to bombard the bivouac of our detachments. Our advanced posts in the Bay of Onghi opened fire on the Japanese torpedo-boats, which returned their fire, afterwards landing out to sea. A later time four torpedo-boats entered Korniloff Bay and landed 20 sailors, who damaged our telegraph line south of Onghi. Four Japanese cruisers fired on our post near Anna Bay. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese ships joined and steamed seawards.

A telegram from Godsiadan states that according to private advice Japanese warships have been sighted near Nikolaievsk, the principal Russian town in the Maritime Province, and that many of the inhabitants of Nikolaievsk and Vladivostock have fled to Khabarovka.

Monday, July 24.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that M. Witte was received in audience by the President of the Republic on July 23, remaining with him for over an hour. He had previously had a still longer conversation with the Prime Minister at the Foreign Office. The greatest possible discretion has thus far been observed both by M. Rouvier and M. Witte as to their conversation. A significant note, however, is published by the "Temps," stating that the chief point of discussion has been the question of peace. "The Russian Government has held that the closeness of the Franco-Russian alliance imposed upon it the obligation to inform the French Government as to the dispositions with which it enters on negotiations the object of which, as far as Russia is concerned, is the securing of a lasting peace compromising neither the honour nor the interests of Russia."

The "Gil Blas" states that the conversation between M. Witte and M. Rouvier embraces the three following points:—1. The question of peace with Japan. In this connection M. Witte has received most conciliatory instructions. He is authorised to seek a ground of understanding with Japan on condition that neither the honour nor the interests of Russia are imperilled. In any case it will be for the Czar to decide the question in dispute in the last resort. 2. The Morocco Question. On this point M. Witte intimated that Russia would support all the demands of France. 3. The question of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Lewias I M S B
Major T W Irvine I M S B
Major F J Lamont I M S B
Capt A Miller, I M S B
Capt F A Magniac B
Mr W Tennan B Cov
Mr J H Adam B
Mr H L P Walsh H
Mr A S Mackworth B
Mr M C C Poole B
Mr H D Clark B
Mr C R Rushton B
Mr W Cooper B
Capt F M Westropp Ba
Major-Gen Sir E L Elliott K C B
Lieut-Col W E Bunbury R Sikhs
Major C F Campbell H Lrs,
Major R L Clark D S O R A
Capt A Hannay I A
Lieut W H Barnett 91 Punj
Lieut H Noble A O D
Lieut D G Oliver 67 Punj
Lieut C P Landon 35 Sind Horse

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F A Magniac B 3mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Mr J E Phillimore B Cov furl to Nov 6 1905
Mr E A Scott B 2 mo M C
Mr G P Pritchard B 3mo M C
Mr J A Bridges B furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr C A Woodhouse B 5 weeks' M C (cancels return)
Mr M M Mathews B, 3 mo M C
Capt V B Bennett Bo furl of Feb 17 1906
Lieut-Col R Warshare 30 Lrs till Nov 8 1905
Major F T C Hughes 43 Erin 12 mo M C
Lieut A B Scott I M S 3 mo
Lieut E P A Melville 23 Sikh Prs 1 mo M C
Lieut D C Home 32 Prs fil April 25 1906 on M C
Second Lieut R C Beck Irish Guards 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col P A Weir I M S B
Lieut-Col R H Jennings R E B
Capt J Mulvany I M S B
Mr D Weston B Cov
Mr H E Holme B Cov
Mr E D Maclagan B Cov
Mr C C Watson B Cov
Mr W S Milne B Cov
Mr E H Berthoud B Cov
Mr W H H James B
Mr J S Trench B
Mr E L L Garstin B
Mr W B Gray B
Mr H L Holman-Hunt B
Mr W B Stuart B
Mr R J Wolfe B
Mr A H Ashton B
Mr A F K Begbie B
Mr L E H Yates B
Mr H Shepherd B
Mr C J Collingwood B
Mr A D Blunt B
Mr G G Isaacs B
Mr J A Tom Brooke B
Mr H C Hodgson B
Mr E F Tipple B
Mr R A Lugard B
Mr M Cole Faden B
Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie Bo Cav
Mr A G Ellis Bo
Mr R P Lambert Bo
Mr C W Leeder Bo
Major-Gen G L R Richardson C B C M G C I E
Lieut-Col H James S T C
Lieut-Col C F G Young 6 Jat L I
Lieut-Col G W S Fryer 1 A
Major D H Drake-Brockman 3-20 Horse
Major E A Edgell R A
Major A P Bateman-Champain R S G B
Capt C D Lester 117 Mahrattas
Capt I H Champbell 7 Hariana Lrs
Capt T W Lightfoot 8 Rajpoots
Capt E L Hienkinson I M S
Capt C U Price 130 Baluochis
Capt W B Greig 82 Prs
Capt G B Gough 29 Punj
Capt F M Smith 3 G R
Lieut R C Gildersist 46 Punj
Lieut J Carruthers 1-39 Garh R
Lieut W Macrae R E
Lieut H F Worsley A D C to G O C Poona district
Lieut F K Hensley Goldes
Lieut G F C Wemyss 21 Cav
Lieut E C Taylor I M S
Lieut L C Smithers 17 Inf
Lieut H Street 55 Coke's R
Lieut J J W Calderon R I M
Lieut E W Huddleston R I M
Engineer E Guppy R I M

ACCORDING to a recent telegram from Reuter, Lord Lansdowne is said to have stated in the debate in

following no occupation" "Children, males" and "Children, females." The average annual mortality among factory operatives was found to be 30.11 per cent. of the total number of plague deaths, whereas the percentage among the factory operatives comes to "30 per cent." But this is the ratio which the plague deaths among the operatives bear to the total plague mortality. It is needful to examine what ratio the plague deaths among factory hands bear to "the total number employed in our mills." The average number of mills in the city between 1897 and 1903, was 89, while the annual average of hands employed during the same septennial period numbered 77,934. Now the annual average of deaths from plague, as recorded in the mortality tables for the identical seven years, comes to 1,554. So that the percentage works out to 2.02. Or to put in other words: "there has occurred in each of the eighty mills in the city 19 deaths from the plague on an average per year!" Surely, this mortality after all is neither so appalling nor frightening as to necessitate all this ado which the Committee of the Millowners Association has created and on which account it has even deemed it expedient to call the General Meeting to-day for adoption by you of the resolutions it has already circulated among you. It, of course, goes without saying that the mortality from the plague in the city is heavy. But so far as the factory operatives are concerned it may be said to be almost negligible. The Association has no duty to discharge outside its own legitimate sphere. It is to be presumed that those responsible for the health of the public know their business and are doing all they can to mitigate the large mortality from plague deaths. As just stated, the greatest havoc takes place not among factory hands, but among the mass of outside labourers, coolies and other unoccupied persons, including as many as 3,266 children. Under the circumstances it may be reasonably inquired whether it is at all necessary for millowners to endorse the recommendations of the Committee in this matter. It is well known that from motives of the most enlightened selfishness they have during these seven years past to abate plague mortality among their respective operatives consistent with their temper, mood, and public prejudices. And I am afraid the present Committee seems to me, to say the least, to be supernatory.

INNOCENT RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey did not understand why so much warmth and spirit had been introduced in the debate on what he might called an "innocent resolution."

Mr. Wacha: Insidious resolution.

Mr. Vithaldas: It is an innocent resolution as it suggests no compulsion or coercion. Continuing, Mr. Vithaldas said the whole scheme was a voluntary scheme and the only thing which the millowners were called upon to do was to induce their mill-hands to get themselves inoculated. When no compulsion was to be used it was idle to suppose that mill-hands would go on strike and run away to their native country. He considered it was their bounden duty to use all their persuasion to induce their operatives to take to inoculation even only it resulted in saving a few lives.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said according to Mr. Wacha's showing, mill-hands were in a healthy condition and were well off from a sanitary point of view. They were also not subject to starvation as they earned very good wages. Referring to the subject before the meeting, Mr. Wadia said if no force was to be used and if inoculation was to be left to the choice of the operatives, he saw no objection to the passing of the resolution.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said the proposed resolution even if passed by the meeting would not help them much. The question of inoculation must be left to the good will and sense of the mill-hands themselves. The experiment had been tried in his mill with the result that the operatives left the mill. He did not think the Association had any right to interfere in the matter. They had transgressed their limit and their duty by proposing such a resolution.

After some further discussion the resolution was put to the vote and carried by 13 votes against.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter proposed "that the Association is of opinion that the working hours of a mill should not exceed a daily average of 12 hours all the year round and members should agree to restrict their hours of labour accordingly:—He said: Gentlemen it is a matter of common knowledge that during the past few years the use of Electric Light in the Bombay mills has increased very much and the hours of labour have consequently been lengthened very considerably. Mills which formerly worked from sun-rise to sun-set now start with Electric Lights at 5 a.m., and work up to 8 p.m., and later. Probably, in a short time, they will be working up to 9 p.m. Some mills, I understand, use Electric Light to work a uniform time of 12 hours throughout the year, and against this there can be no objection, indeed I think it is a desirable arrangement, but to use Electric Light to work a man 15 to 16 hours a day seems to me absolutely wrong and inhuman, and it is for this reason I have brought this matter before you to-day. There is much to be said against working such long hours, but I think two of the principal reasons are —(1). That it is inhuman and wrong to work men in this country 15 hours a day. 2. That it is against our own interests. Taking the first point, whenever I have spoken to a mill owner on this subject, he defends the long hours on the grounds that the operative does not work the whole time continuously. Of course, he does not; if he did, then 12 hours would be far too long in this country. It is only because he takes spells off that he is able to work 12 hours, but that is no reason why he should be asked to work 15 hours. As you know most mill hands live some way from their work and working from 5 a.m., to 8 p.m., they probably do not get more than 7 hours in their homes which, I think, you will admit must soon tell on their health and general physique. And this brings me to the second point. The supply of labour for our mills as you know is none too large. One or two mills who tried recently to work all night had to give it up because they could not get the labour. Now, the ordinary mill hand working 13 hours a day goes periodically to his native country and this rest probably keeps him in health, but if he is worked 15 hours a day he requires more frequent changes and this means a reduction in our available labour, a very serious matter in the present condition of our labour. It seems therefore to me directly opposed to our own interest to over-work our operatives and yet that is what most mills are now doing and the effect will undoubtedly be shown in the physique and stamina the next generation. In discussing this question I have been told that it is a dangerous matter interfering with adult labour and that no Government will restrict the hours of labour as regards adults. This may be so, or not, but while Government probably have a strong objection to interfere it seems to me that if Mill Owners go on increasing the hours of labour and sweating their operatives as they are doing, Government may feel bound to interfere. In this connection I would remind you that in 1892 when the question of electric lighting in Mills was brought forward Sir James Campbell, then Collector of Bombay, addressed the Association strongly deprecating the introduction of night work and concluded his letter as follows:—"I would venture to express the hope that the majority of the members of the Association may view with disfavour the proposed introduction into factories of electric and other artificial lighting, and may take such action as will prevent any departure from the present natural and satisfactory practice of limiting work in Bombay textile factories to the hours of daylight." In reply he was told that there was no intention on the part of any mill owners in Bombay to adopt night work. Now, however, that so many have adopted it Government may think it necessary to interfere if we do not restrict the hours of our own accord. As it is most undesirable in every way that Government should interfere in this matter, I would appeal to you to accept the proposed resolution and restrict the hours of labour to an average of 12 hours daily throughout the year. From the humanity point of view I believe you all agree with me and I also think that you will admit it is in our own interests as regards the labour question. The question then remains, what prevents your adopting it? And that is this, Gentlemen, I presume if you do, it reduces your profits and to swell those you are ready to sink all feelings of humanity and to sweat your mill hands to any extent. You know this is no question of competition with Lancashire or Japan but it is a question of increasing profits which are already anything between 20 per cent and 50 per cent, and I would therefore ask you to be content with a little less, and remembering that your operatives are human beings like yourselves, restrict their hours of labour to 12 hours a day.

Mr. Narandas Purroothumdas seconded the resolution. He said it was the duty of the employers to watch carefully the health of their operatives. If they made their operatives work long hours, they were sure to lose in efficiency.

Mr. Boumanji Dinshaw Petit said: It is with no light heart that I support this proposition. The proposition is if throughly understood and grasped in all its bearings as important to our own interests as it is vital to the interests of the struggling mass of humanity that is dependent on us for its daily bread. Gentlemen, doubtless you are all aware that there are 79 mills in the city. Out of these 79 mills 32 mills work from 5 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the night. Deducting half an hour allowed to the workmen for tiffin or rest their steady work amounts to fourteen and a half hours per day. The percentage of mills exacting this inequitably arduous work from their operatives is at present 40. Several more mills are putting in Electric Installation at present and very shortly the percentage will exceed 50. When some agents first introduced the Electric Installation in their mills they started with laying this flattering unction to the their soul that it was meant merely for insuring them an uniform steady working of the Mills for 13 hours a day year in and year out, and that their aim was merely the acquisition of a steady working. Whereas others coolly stated that their card room being short they put up Electric Installation for working the card room soon. But these announcements of their objects have been as lightly violated as they were lightly made and they are all drawn into the common vortex of 14 1-2 hours a day. I will here introduce a small cutting from the speech of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain made by him at Bradford 20 years ago. 'In the 15th Century we are told that the ordinary duration of a day's work was eight hours and I am convinced from my own experience which is not a small one, that nine hours is as all events as much as either man or woman can give to continuous employment of the same kind without injury to themselves or with satisfaction to their employers.'

GROUND DOWN TO DEATH.

When this cry of nine and latterly eight hours is raised for men of sturdier physique and more robust health in colder regions, our kind friends on this side are for increasing the unceasing hours of toil of our poorer brethren to 14 1-2 hours every day. Is it wonder that these people at the end of the day are thoroughly tired out and listless. How can we hope to find these poor people to stand the enervating effect of an Indian climate for 14 1-2 hours every day and week after week, when at times the temperature in the shade ranges from 85 to 95. Is it not as clear as day light that those unfortunate people must suffer in physique, that their crushing work must produce its deleterious effect upon their health, that their resisting capacity must gradually dwindle and decline and that day by day they must grow more impotent to resist attacks of ill health and the prevalent epidemics, if they are not actually slowly ground down to death. Taking into consideration their lax ways of doing work, the hours of work that are taken from them is tantamount to slavery. But to exact from them a daily work of 14 1-2 hours is more than they can hope to cope with, and I deliberately assert that every additional pound of production got by making them work longer than 12 hours a day is wrung out of their aching limbs. As a natural and logical sequence of these long long hours of weary and unceasing toil the children of these people from work at very early years and of longer durations.

Their very weakness necessitates a temporary withdrawal to their villages from which they are not free from promise to return or to resume work. It is the common experience of our managers, jobbers, etc. that the mill hands of to-day are not as strong as their predecessors of 20 years ago. The lack of stamina and strength is roughly put down by them at 30 to 50 per cent. Gentleman, apart from their own point of view, the very height of our own self interest justifies, nay demands that we should desist from this vile and baneful system of exacting 14 1-2 hours of work. It is common knowledge that the cream of mill hands is not so over-flowing that the moment some drop, others like the Japs at Port Arthur, rush in to fill up the gap. The movement of 14 1-2 hours has not as yet gone on for a sufficiently long period, but when once the herd, almost like living work begins to tell on the multitudes of these people, as eventually it is bound to do, nature being so very unrelenting in its exactions, it would be very difficult and troublesome to fill up the vacancies.

DOWNFALL IN EFFICIENCY.

If these long hours kill on the workmen, they will none the less produce their effect on the Jobbers and Headmen. There is bound to be a heavy downfall in the thoroughness and efficiency of supervision. This lowering of the standard of supervision involving as it does the relaxation in the personal watch is bound to show its effects in the diminution of the general and the aggregate output of work. Is this not in itself a sufficient consideration for us to go upon? By this time it has come to be generally recognized that by the promulgation of the system of 14 1-2 hours the percentage of waste has proportionately become decidedly greater. Again the deterioration and depreciation of machinery by the working of long hours go on, if I may so put it, not in arithmetical but almost in geometrical progression. Even cold metals require rest and for every additional hour that the machinery is worked the depreciation, instead of increasing proportionately to the work itself becomes assuredly greater and greater and thus by the present system we would be quite disproportionately shortening the life of the machinery.

Some of my tender-hearted friends, with a solicitude for the welfare of the mill hands have on divers occasions broadly pronounced their views in favour of taking some measures to ameliorate the condition of these people and have exhorted us to remember all due assistance in our power to the Municipality and the City Improvement Trust by way of providing better habitations in the shape of improved chawls for these poor people.

The circumstances and status and want of education of the mill hands are such that they would not think of resisting the temptation of the proportionately larger wages to be earned by working long hours, nor are they in a position to pay any attention to the baneful results to them of a system undermining the very fabric of their constitution. The immediate gain is enough for them; for the rest they would trust to their God to take care of them. It is idle to expect these people accustomed to bear their evils with patience and courage to do any thing in the matter.

NOT VERY BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

To me the prospects of this resolution being carried do not look very roseate; but even if it was carried I have great doubts as to the discontents ceasing to work their mills from five in the morning till eight in the night. In the teeth of their opposition and defiance we would be powerless to give effect to this pious resolution. But before I resume my seat I shall ask my friends here to pause and reflect are they recklessly perilsh in their pernicious and ungodly practice. Strong efforts will be made to bring the matter to the notice of the Government and to make it interfere in this matter and to bring to bear the stringent urgency of paying all your attention to this point and to take heed in time lest by your wilful persistence you bring upon your heads for a second time the interested agitation of Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee and Mr. Hall Hall & Mallet & Co. I will only add that we should forbear from taking advantage of the helpless and ignorant condition of the hapless people. If not for the sake of our own interest, we ought to be kind and considerate to them out of pure pity and charity. Let not the lust of lucre blind us to the cause of humanity and righteousness. Let us withstand the temptation in time, lest the unrelenting nemesis overtake and overpower us at the very zenith and acme of our avarice and greed.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia said he was entirely in sympathy with the proposition, as he considered twelve hours long enough for any one to work. He was of opinion that a measure like that should come first from the supreme Government. The Association might pass any number of resolutions, but nobody would be able to enforce them as individual millowners. Every body of them would break the rule and blame his neighbour. It was therefore the Government only who could by legislation enforce the measure on the individual millowners.

Mr. Narkardas Dharamsey was opposed to the resolution while Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji spoke in favour of it.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by 13 votes against 8.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE BANKOTIES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was really pleased to find at least one educated Hindoo coming forward to champion the cause of the poor down-trodden Bankoti. Your correspondent "H. A. T." well deserves the thanks of this ill-used class. In these days of congressing, conferencing and clamouring always for more right all round, I do not see why the Bankoti should not have his congress meeting, pass resolutions, and refuse to do a particular menial work only, which he has been doing in Bombay and other cities like Bombay. Nowhere in the mofussil will one find a male domestic servant do the menial work, refused henceforward to be done by the Bankoti in Bombay. I believe it is the high salary and comparative good living that the Bankoti enjoys in a Hindu family in Bombay which must have first induced him to do the work which he would never do in his own village, where his own legitimate work is chiefly that of a husbandman. In Bombay even it must be noted, that there are a good many Bankoti servants, who never did the work, now objected to by the whole class. Apart from the various duties enumerated by your correspondent "H. A. T." in the last line of his letter is, for which the Bankoti alias the Baliya is found so very unfit in a Hindu household there are other qualities in him which in fact make him so much sought after by his Hindu master. He is not very intelligent indeed,—nor does one expect a menial to be very intelligent—and he is awkward too. But this must be noted of him that amongst the different menial classes to be found in Bombay you will rarely find a class, who become so soon attached and devoted to their master and his master's family. In case of illness in a family the Baliya is, for excellence the best of nurses. He is found so much devoted to his master and his master's family that he would with pleasure undergo any inconvenience, suffer privation, and overwork himself to assist the family. Again impertinence—a fine quality now with the Bombay servants—is a quality of which the Bankoti is unaware. They are a poor, mild class. A little kind treatment and perfect rest and holiday to him in the Ganpati Gauri Festival with the present of a "dooput" costing no more than one rupee, a fancy coloured chintz "cabja" jacket worth not more than half a rupee, with a bright coloured cap perhaps costing as much is all that is needed to make him perfectly "khoosh." They are as a class a very hard working, honest, obedient, orderly, contented and very well-behaved.

I was really astonished to find a correspondent, in a recent issue of your paper suggest, even asking the aid of law, to compel the poor Bankoti to do what his caste forbids him. India is a country teeming with castes and it its neither advisable nor justifiable for one caste to ask the aid of law only because the rule of another caste causes him nothing more than a slight inconvenience. In what I may term the "First All-Bombay Bankoti Congress" meeting held on the Dewpatty on the Sunday before last as far as I am aware the business transacted was that certain resolutions were proposed and were passed unanimously. Unlike other Congresswallahs they were neither vituperative nor unnecessarily harsh in their language when making their modest demands. I consider this meeting of theirs as an appeal to their masters to protect them from the taunts and persecution of some of their co-villagers in Bombay and their relatives and friends in their own villages. Well if the employers of this class of menials do not see their way to grant this appeal, well let them dispense with their services but why suggest to force them by law to do a certain thing which the caste commands them not to do. To my mind such a suggestion is unbecoming, improper and unjust on the part of persons who themselves are clamouring for more rights. Besides the appeal in itself appears to me to be of such a character—supposing that the Bankoti asks for his emolument which I am afraid he will not be able to do on account of his extreme poverty—as not to inconvenience many Hindu families.—Yours, etc.,

E. C. L.

THE REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is registration of domestic servants a "desideratum" in Bombay? If so, how can it be effected? These are questions which are often asked. We have one or two private registry offices in this city, but to make registration perfect and conducive of good results both to masters and servants compulsory registration should be established. In Colombo by Government Ordinance No. 2 of 1871, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal, registration of servants is compulsory, the Registry Office is a Government department and we believe is of the greatest benefit to all concerned. Could this not be effected in Bombay? Would it not be with the approval of all classes of Society? If not unanimous, would the desire still be so great as to induce Government, if the matter were represented, to make registration a law? If so would it be worked by Government or by our Municipality?

These are the points which were raised at a recent meeting of my Committee, and as a result it was resolved to ascertain the views of the residents of Bombay through the courtesy of the various newspaper proprietors of Bombay. We shall be very much obliged, therefore, if you will be good enough to find space for this letter and would request your readers to very kindly give us their opinion on the matter. It is requested that all replies be address ed to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, 5, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

As other newspapers have been addressed on the subject, it is thought best that all correspondence relating thereto should be received in one place, hence we have not asked you to be good enough to be the recipient of replies, but will be willing to do so ourselves making the result known in due course.—Yours, etc.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
Manag. B. P. T. Association.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, July 21, the Marquess of Ripon, who had the following motion on the paper, To call attention to two papers recently presented on the subject of Indian army administration, and to move for further papers, said that after what took place last night in the House of Commons it seemed to him that it was not advisable that he should bring forward a discussion of such importance to the interests of India as that which he had intended to submit to their lordships, and he would therefore not proceed with the motion on that occasion but would bring it forward on a future day as soon as he saw an opportunity.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: The noble marquess, of course is entitled to put down his motion for any day that is convenient to him. At the same time I must say that I do not entirely follow the train of thought which leads him to believe that no useful discussion can take place in your lordships' House on a matter of very great public interest because of events in the other House. (Laughter.)

INDIAN DRAFTS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 24, in reply to Sir C. Rasch, Mr. Arnold-Forster said:—The Indian drafts for 1905-1907 can at present only be given approximately. The actual numbers must necessarily depend on the extensions of men enlisted for three years who are or who will be serving in India. At present the total number is estimated at 14,000 for the infantry of the line based on normal previous rate of re-enlistments.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO RIDINGMASTERS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

On Tuesday, July 25, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that, since October 1, 1904, ridingmasters and quartermasters of the British service doing duty in India receive a travelling allowance of 2 1-2 annas per mile irrespective of the number of their families, and that, previously to the date mentioned, they and their families travelled wholly on warrant; and, seeing that where the family of the ridingmaster or quartermaster consists of more than two the allowance of 2 1-2 annas per mile entails a loss on them whether he will take steps to have this grievance remedied; and what reply if any the Indian Government made to his promised inquiry on the subject of their Indian pay and allowances.

Mr. Brodrick: I am drawing the attention of the Government of India to the matter of the grant of travelling allowance for the families of ridingmasters and quartermasters of the British service.

The Government of India have still under consideration the question of the rates of pay admissible to these officers.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS AND THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Mr. O'Dowd asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, under the system of Press censorship established in India, the names of all newspaper correspondents are registered with the object of punishing any correspondent transmitting to this country any item of news which might be considered as unfavourable to the Government of that country.

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave to the hon. member's question on this subject on July 11. If the hon. member can give me any reliable information that such a system is in force I will make inquiry.

Mr. O'Dowd was understood to say that he would put down the question in another form.

ASSAULTS ON NATIVES BY FOREIGNERS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of assaults and murders committed in India on the people of that country by foreigners, as shown in the police reports, during each year of the last five years; and what has been done to identify and punish the foreign offenders.

Mr. Brodrick: There are no statistics at my disposal from which the figures asked for by my hon. friend could be supplied. The class of cases to which the question refers are not separately recorded, but I will ascertain if any more general statistics can be supplied.

ASSAULTS AND MURDERS OF WHITE PEOPLE BY NATIVES.

Col. Long asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of assaults and murders committed in India on white people by natives, as shown in the police reports during each year of the last five years; and what has been done to identify and punish the native offenders.

Mr. Brodrick: There are no statistics at my disposal from which the figures asked for by my hon. and gallant friend could be supplied. The class of cases to which the question refers are not separately recorded but I will ascertain if any more general statistics can be supplied.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any minutes or opinions of dissent were recorded under sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Government of India Act, 1858, by any members of the council of the Secretary of State for India regarding the proposed partition of the Bengal Provinces; and, if so whether he will furnish these minutes and opinions, together with others that may have been recorded among the papers which will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: No such minutes or opinions of dissent were recorded.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

On Thursday, July 27.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the Calcutta Gazette of May 10 last it was announced that in the office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, 30 per cent. of the appointments carrying pay of 40 rs. and upwards per month would be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians; and will he state whether arrangements can be made for the apportionment of a larger proportion of appointments to the natives of India.

Mr. Brodrick: I beg to refer the hon. member to the answer I gave in question on this subject to the hon. member for West Denbighshire on July 6. The persons described as Europeans and Eurasians are presumably in most cases born or domiciled in India, and as at present advised, I see no reason for interference with the arrangements made.

THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the Government of India the report of the results of their consideration of the subject of the separation of judicial and executive functions, which was called for in his despatch to the Government of March 10 last; and if the report is not yet received will he, in view of the fact that this reform is urgently needed and has been under consideration for many years past, ask the Government to expedite the report.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not yet received from the Government of India a reply to my despatch of March 10 last, in which I have already drawn the special attention of the Government to the matter. I do not think it necessary at present to take any further steps.

THE BENGAL EXCISE BILL.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the Government of India a summary of the views expressed by the district officers in reply to the despatch of the Government of India, dated September 30, 1904, forwarding the proposed amendments in the Bengal Excise Bill as passed by the Select Committee; and whether he can give an assurance that the Bill will be reintroduced in the Bengal Legislative Council during the ensuing session.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. There is no intention of dropping the Bill, but I will inquire as to the possibility of proceeding with it during the ensuing session.

The approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21'59 miles open) for the week ending 5th August 1905, were Rs. 3,068 being an increase of Rs. 798 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 5th August 1905, amount to Rs. 1,53,018, being an increase of Rs. 4,3472 over the corresponding period of last year.

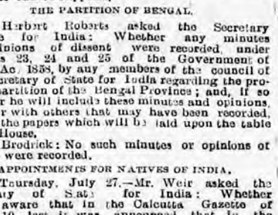
Beauty.

Izilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Izilma.

ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.



Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter:—

"I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time my third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Correct any tendency to constipation with Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. A family laxative.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, JULY 28.

HOME.

COURT.—The King visited Bisley on Saturday, and inspected the Chelsea pensioners at Buckingham Palace on Monday. At Chatham, on Wednesday, the King unveiled the Royal Engineers' South African Arch and afterwards opened the Royal Naval Hospital.—The Queen visited the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea on Saturday.

British Medical Association.—The annual meeting of the association is being held at Leicester. Dr. G.C. Franklin, the president, gave his address on tuesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Wesleyan Conference has been visited by the Bishop of Bristol, and has discussed the question of the Indian Government's travelling allowances to missionaries.—The Bishop of St. Albans presided last week at the annual general meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

Education.—The Treasury grants to University Colleges in the current year will amount to £100,000.

Ireland.—Several cases of agrarian intimidation have been occupying the Courts.

Law.—The House of Lords on Monday, reversed a judgment of the Court of Appeal in a case concerning the rights of the Westminster City authorities to construct underground lavatories at the south end of Parliament-street. Kaid Sir Harry Maclean last week obtained a decree "nisi" for divorce. An injunction has been granted to Lord Kinnaird and others, for the Evangelical Alliance, to restrain Mr. E. P. Field, the former secretary, from trespassing upon the offices and from agitation against the alliance. H.L. Bracefordand A. H. M. McCulloch, were charged with conspiracy to obtain a passport by a false declaration, have been found "Guilty."

London.—The Municipal Society is organizing to check the rapid growth of the rates.—The County Council seeks power to establish an ambulance service for street accidents.

Lord Minto was entertained last Friday at dinner by the Liberal Unionist Club, and spoke of Canadian views on the tariff question.

Naval and Military.—At Bisley last week, Armourer-Sergeant Comber, 2nd V.B. East Surrey Regiment, won the King's Prize, Sergeant Souter 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders taking the silver medal, England won the National Challenge Trophy, The Grand Aggregate Trophy and the Volunteer Aggregate fell to L.-Serge. H. Ommundsen Queen's Edinburgh, and the King's Norton Aggregate to Mr. M. Flood.—Captain Bacon read a paper last week before the Institution of Naval Architects on accidents to submarine boats.—The War Stores Commissioners heard much of the grandeur day from Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Frank Marzials recalled, and Colonel F.T. Clayton. On Wednesday, Colonel Dunns, Assistant Quartermaster-General at the War Office in 1903 and 1904, gave evidence.—Mr. Pretyman, M.P., informed a deputation on Tuesday that the discharges of men from the dockyards would be suspended during the winter.—A stop has been opened in Brompton-road by the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society for the sale of articles made by disabled men.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 20th, there was some discussion on the physical condition of the people. On the 25th, after a Government statement on the reported sale of a Welsh coalfield to Germans, the deficiency in the number of Army officers was discussed.—In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. Bonar Law made a statement on the proposed German purchase of a Welsh coalfield. Mr. Long, on the vote to complete the sum of £153,415 for the Irish Land Commission, explained the steps which he was ready to take to accelerate the working of the Land Act of 1903. Mr. Redmond moved to reduce the vote, and his amendment was carried by 199 to 195. The Government were thus defeated and a demand for their resignation or a dissolution was made by the Opposition; but on Monday, the 24th, Mr. Balfour announced that the Ministry would continue to carry on the country's business, and his motion for the adjournment of the House was carried, after debate, without a division. In deciding not to resign the Cabinet were not wholly unanimous. On the 25th, Irish votes were discussed and a Nationalist amendment was rejected by 206 to 205. On the 26th, the Scotch Churches Bill was read a third time and the Public Accounts Committee's reports were discussed.

Royal Institute of public health.—At the annual congress last week, Sir J. Crichton-Browne gave an address on "The Prevention of Senility." On Monday, the Lord Mayor received the delegates at the Mansion-house.

Sir R. Dalfour has withdrawn from the position of a Parliamentary candidate for Brighton.

Sporting.—In the fourth test cricket match on Wednesday, England beat Australia by an innings and 80 runs. Yorkshire beat Leicester, Kent beat Gloucestershire and Hampshire drew with Somerset, Surrey beat Sussex and Warwickshire beat Derbyshire.—Last Friday, Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire.—On Saturday, Yorkshire beat Surry, Kent beat Nottinghamshire, and Worcestershire beat Hampshire; Middlesex drew with Lancashire Essex with Sussex, Leicestershire with Warwickshire, and the Australians with Fifteen of Scotland.—At Sandown Park last week the Eclipse Stakes was won by M. Edmond Blanc's Val d'Or and the National Breeders' Produce Stakes by Mr. Wigan's Sarcelle.—At Liverpool on Wednesday the Great Lancashire Breeders' Foal Stakes was won by Lord Derby's Anniversary II., and the St. George Stakes by Sir J. Thursby's Saodeu.—Mr. Blackstaffe won the Wingfield Sculls on Monday, beating the holder.

The Duke of Devonshire opened an exhibition of cheap cottages at the Garden City, Letchworth, on Tuesday.

The library of geographical and colonial works formed by the late Mr. S. W. Silver, has been sold for £2,000 to the Adelaide branch of the Australasian Geographical Society.

The weather continued very warm throughout last week. In London rain fell for some time on Sunday morning, and clouds continued to modify the heat, which, however, is still great.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Governor of Queensland. The Parliament of that State was opened on Tuesday.—A Bill in the Victorian Legislature makes the offer or receipt of secret commission a misdemeanour.—The South Australian Assembly on Tuesday voted no confidence in the Government. A new Ministry has been formed with Mr. Price as Premier.—The Premier of Victoria announced on Wednesday a surplus of over half a million sterling.

New Zealand.—Mr. Seddon, in his tenth Budget, estimates the expenditure at £9,966,000 and the revenue at £7,407,000. The Government propose to borrow £1,000,000 for public works.

Gibraltar.—General Sir F. Forestier-Walker has been appointed Governor.

Newfoundland.—The Government has declined to buy from the Reid Company certain properties which were offered for £200,000.

Wei-hai-wei.—The Commissioner in his annual report emphasizes the value of Wei-hai-wei as a health resort for the Navy.

THE UNITED STATES.

A boiler explosion in the gunboat Bennington at San Diego last week killed at least 39 men, while 80 others are injured and 21 missing.

The Chinese boycott of American goods has begun.

FOREIGN.

Crete.—The Chamber has reduced salaries, abolished unnecessary posts, and dismissed the Italian "Gendarmerie" officers.

Denmark.—Copenhagen is enjoying a visit from the German Fleet and is shortly to be visited by the German Emperor.

France.—The Committee of the Chamber on Foreign Affairs has adopted a number of resolutions dealing with the Far East, and suggesting agreements with Great Britain with regard to Siam and the construction of railways in China.—A Franco-German incident is reported from West Africa.

Germany.—Our Berlin correspondent states that the purchase of the Whitworth coalfield by a German syndicate is apparently complete.

Morocco.—Disturbances have occurred at Mogador in connexion with a French surveying party now taking measurements for additions to the harbour. The opposition of the Moors is attributed to the fact that the party brought no permission from the Sultan. Our Paris correspondent states that Mogador is a centre of German intrigue, and is coveted as a naval station.—The Sultan has signed a concession for the construction by a German firm of a stone pier at Tangier.

Muscat.—The Hague Tribunal met on Tuesday to arbitrate upon the Anglo-French difference concerning the authorization granted by France to the subjects of the Sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag in their craft. The Court adjourned till August 1.

Russia.—The Tsar sailed from Peterhof on Sunday in the Polar Star for Borgo, in the Gulf of Finland, where he met the German Emperor. The Tsar returned to Peterhof next day. According to statements in the Temps, the Kaiser advised the Tsar to continue the war until the Russians had gained their first victory. At the same time he urged the granting of reforms to the nation.—The congress of reformers at Moscow ended on Saturday, after adopting a constitutional programme and an appeal to the people.—It is said the Government intend to anticipate the Congress campaign by a plebiscite on the Bulliguine scheme (which is reported to have been further amended), the peasants' votes being influenced by promises of land.—Rioting is reported in Niji Novgorod.

Sweden and Norway.—The Swedish Government's proposal for immediate negotiations with Norway has been rejected by a special committee, and the Ministry has resigned.

The war.—M. Witte arrived in Paris on Friday, and had long conversations on Saturday with the President and Premier.—The Japanese Peace Commissioners arrived in New York on Tuesday.—General Linevitch states that a Russian force captured Japanese positions near Yu-lang-tse on the 20th. The Japanese then retired to a fortified position and the Russians eventually retreated.—Over 400 Russians including 42 officers, have surrendered in Sakhalin.—General Linevitch states that Japanese men-of-war have been sighted at various points.—The Russians have been dislodged by the Japanese in Northern Korea.—The Russian battleship Poltava, sunk at Port Arthur, has been refloated.—Mr. Taft and his party have had a most enthusiastic reception in Japan.—"The Times" publishes the detailed account of the battle of Tsu Shima compiled by Admiral Togo and published by the Imperial Naval Headquarter Staff.

Turkey.—An explosion occurred at Constantinople last Friday as the Sultan was returning from mid-day prayer. The Sultan was untouched, but more than 20 others were killed. In Yemen the Turks have dislodged the insurgents from a strong position.

Obituary.—Lord Lingen; Lord Sempill; Major-General Sir G. R. Hennessy; Lieutenant-Colonel O. E. Pelden; Captain W. R. Hawlinson; Mr. J. J. Henner; Mr. D. S. Lamont; and the grand Mufti of Egypt.—"Times."

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Pony Hurdle Plate—Curfew Bell.

The Midsummer Plate—Dulcimer, Royalist, Harpest, Thomond and Jubilant.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 3lbs.

The Hopeful Plate—Monsoon, Antonio, Karadev, Sunmah and Young Kaiser.

The Open Plate—Nasser, Moorcel, Swee William, Vasco and Sir Samal.

The Beginners Plate—Nadim.

The Winter Plate—Yeroshire.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE KAISER AND THE CZAR.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" understands from a high authority that one of the German Emperor's reasons for desiring a meeting with the Czar was his fear of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement. The newspaper "Nasha Zhizn" urges that Germany, not England, is the foe of Russia, and maintains that Germany has been the evil genius of Russia.

Before his departure from Paris, M. Witte assured the French Government that the meeting of the two Sovereigns had effected no change in his instructions as given him by the Czar at Peterhof.

THE MOSCOW CONGRESS.

A GREAT REMONSTRANCE.

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow on July 21 gave practical effect to the momentous decisions taken at the previous day's meeting by almost unanimously voting the text of an appeal to the nation, and a resolution in favour of resistance to the arbitrary and unjust acts of the Government. The "Standard's" Moscow correspondent has sent a textual translation of the entire Remonstrance, which is introduced in the following determined language:—

"The position of Russia at the present time is exceedingly grievous. The profound crisis through which our country is passing demands measures both swift and resolute. It is essential that the transformation of our whole national and social existence be accomplished in the quickest possible way. Any delay in the instant inaugurations of irremediable mischiefs. There is no mistaking the significance of the terrible events, which are happening all round us; it is only too plain. Nothing short of the reform of the very foundations of our exis ence, and therewithal a reform based on and perfectly definite, can save Russia. More than half a year has passed since our Government solemnly announced its entry upon the path of reforms in these six months new events of unprecedented consequence have occurred. Let us examine a little into what the Government has done, and in what manner, towards the realisation of reforms, how far it has moved forward towards the aim it has set before itself."

In the course of a survey of the present condition of affairs in Russia, the remonstrance traverses the Ukase of Dec. 12-25 1904, section by section and shows how the reforms therein set forth have been rendered non-effective and of no account. It points out the difficulty of obeying laws which are changed so often, and affirms that the very persons who declare the sanctity of the law as applied to other people are themselves continually violating it. Attention is drawn to the religious intolerance, police and military repression, the abuse of the censorship; and then turning to the question of the representation of the people promised in the Rescript of Feb 18 this year, concludes that these can be no sort of doubt but that the paramount interest is both of the Government and the n

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 28.

AN OLD THREAT.

IRELAND having, through the action of her chosen servant, Mr. John Redmond, precipitated the present Ministerial crisis, just as she brought about a corresponding one last year over Irish national education there will be present in the mind of many a recollection of the hard raps which the predominant partner has sustained at the instance of the sister isle. Still, none will be so severely discourteous as to admit that we have seen fulfilment of Grattan's genial threat: "You have swept away our Constitution, he complained, you have destroyed our Parliament; but we will have our revenge. We will send into the very heart of your Constitution a hundred of the greatest scoundrels in the Kingdom. Well, it has never yet come to that, though not seldom a seat at Westminster has been exchanged for the narrow bounds of a prison cell in Ireland; and there passed but recently from our midst a man who had heard pronounced upon him the frightful sentence that he be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

MINE OWN FAMILIAR FRIEND.

Ireland has long been a thorn in the side of the rest of the nation—at St. Stephen's, and farther afield. Captain Shaw-Taylor has lifted a corner of the curtain to show us a glimpse of a drama beyond the seas of a character quite unsuspected at home. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was on the point of signature, when there arrived at Washington an Irishman, who rushed from Senator to Senator with words of unfriendliness. The effect of the treaty, he represented, would be prejudicial to Irish interests at that juncture, as calculated to give the impression that England and America had settled all their differences, and that, as between two nations, Irish considerations no longer counted for a barrier. Seven and twenty Senators hearkened to the voice of the tempter. Nineteen of them had Irish mothers. Twenty one of them voted against the Bill, the others remained away, and thereby they wrecked it. That according to Captain Shaw-Taylor, is, but one of many instances in which the anti-English feeling of the Irish has expressed itself in hostile action.

IRELAND THE DICTATOR.

It is a striking fact that throughout his long career, Gladstone, albeit he sat from time to time with between sixty and seventy Statesmen in the Cabinet, had but one Irishman as colleague in that exalted assembly. Still, if they have had but meagre representation in the inner councils of the nation the Irish have had an important part in shifting the balance of the party see-saw. Mr. Morley, in his life of Gladstone, letting us for a moment into the secrets of the Cabinet, tells us how the Committee on Home Rule were distracted over the question of Irish representation at Westminster. The Irish vote solid has set up Ministries, it has overthrown them when cast in the opposite scale. The Litchfield House compact transferred power to Melbourne and maintained it in his hands. In the early fifties it twice caused a transference of strength, once through a desire for revenge upon Lord John Russell for his Durham letter, and next on a compact on Irish tenants' rights, which overthrew Lord Derby. There were 3 Nationalists among the 294 members who were against the 252 who voted for the Gladstone Government in 1885.

MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS.

Bismarck once said to Sir William Richmond, R.A. However much I think it would have been unwise to have done it, Ireland might have had Home Rule when it was first proposed, but now, after all the talks and discussions upon it, you would weaken any Government by giving it because you would show clearly that any agitation, if kept on long enough would find a successful result. And India, with the foolish press granted to it, would instantly take up the matter. That is not the only interesting might-have-been in the modern history of Ireland. One of her most notable sons has reminded us, that, with a slight modification of the circumstances whose tide turned sixty years ago, Ireland to-day might possess a population of fifteen million souls—a population, that is, equalling the combined peoples of Scotland, Canada, and Australia. Supposing, then, that there had been fair meteorological conditions in 1845-47, and no failure of the potato crop, and no consequent rush for fresh woods and pastures new across the seas—well, Ireland would not have her fifteen millions because under the old conditions she was terribly overpopulated, but she would have had the majority of them, and no question of fewer seats at Westminster. Like Napoleon, I have been beaten by the elements, moaned Disraeli in his declining days. Depopulated Ireland might say pretty much the same thing.

THE VICEROY'S SOLILOQUY.

Lord Curzon is not the first Viceroy of India with whom those at home have disagreed as to certain portions of his policy. None doubted the well-meaning intentions of Lord Lytton in India. But there were the critics and detractors in great number. Lytton himself felt towards the close of his days that his whole life had been a failure. And India was the cause of that feeling. I gave the best of my life to India, he lamented, my deepest thoughts, my most ardent anxieties, and my reward was to hear scarce anything but blame about my Indian policy. I went as ambassador to Paris about which I did not care, and the work of which never touched my heart to hear that I was a most admirable ambassador, and had at last found my true position. How many great figures in public life might similarly express themselves did they but choose to open their hearts.

ETERNAL LIFE.

The statement made recently by Sir James Crichton Browne that every child born alive is entitled to 100 years of life, is comforting, if less optimistic than the pronouncements of a couple of American savants who declare that on a minute scale the secret of eternal life is in the power of mankind. These two gentlemen, in a frightfully technical language, mainly newly-invented, declare for the existence of a principle of death in the human organism, Eradicate that principle, they say, and death may be indefinitely postponed, and eventually done away with. What would happen to the world, with millions continually being born, and the old ones declining to go under, the Chicago specialists do not stay to explain. But the analysis of the theory by Professor Farabeuf, of the French Academy of Medicine, was searching and damning that really we need not let dismiss the under takers.

THE REPUBLIC OF MOROCCO.

The programme of Moroccan Conference may be expected immediately, we have been told. There is another Moroccan programme for which some of us have been waiting for four and a half years. For according to proclamation, neither the Sultan nor the Pretender has any rights to be the one upon the throne, the other seeking for it. On January 1 (Gregorian calendar), 1901 Morocco became a Republic. At any rate, a proclamation said so. There, on all the walls of Tangier, were the posters, proclaiming the Republic to consist of the towns of Ceuta, Tetuan, Tangier, and Laraiche. It was printed in Spanish, and signed by some General Maccomers, which might be divided into an excellent Scots name. The latter nationality is further suggested by the fact that subscriptions were invited. Perhaps it was that which spoilt the project, for neither the General nor the Republic has been again heard of.

OLD MOORS'.

England is only now coming seriously into the Moroccan question, but she was excited enough eighteen months ago over a laughable argument as to Moroccan imports into this country. In the account of foreign jewellery imported there occurred a mysterious £101,000, entered to the credit of Morocco, and duly noted in political discussion. But Morocco has no factories for jewels; whence, then, came the total? It was left to be explained by Sir John Bruuner. A certain West End firm has a nephew whom it loves, and the nephew being in need of change of scene, it sent him to Algiers, to travel thence along the coast and, armed with the best of introductions, see if any of the native nobility were feeling the draught sufficiently to want to part with their trinkets. The nephew did as he was instructed and sure enough there were the native gentry feeling that draught, or from some other reason shaking in their shoes, and only too glad to sell. The result was that the excellent nephew came back with jewellery appraised as £101,000. Query, for how much did he sell it after it had been recut and reset?

BIRTHPLACES.

Children do choose such queer places in which to be born. The widow of a Mutiny hero has been telling us how her little boy first saw the light while the battle was raging around Delhi. There may still be living a woman who was born actually on the field of Waterloo, in a rough lean-to, which earlier in the day had been used as a hospital shed. People are apt to boast unduly of these and lesser achievements. Spurgeon, intending only to joke, said to a stern-visaged lady, a stranger to him: "A very great man was born there—Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent preacher," and he pointed to the village which the train was passing. The lady replied with a stony stare, "If St. Paul had been passing his birthplace he would have said 'A very great sinner was born there, Mr. Spurgeon.'" She knew her man.

DEFEATS SURVIVED.

It would have been curious had the Government resigned over the unexpected defeat in the division of which the world is still talking. It has survived worse shocks than this, if magnitude of shock be computed by the size of the adverse majority. It was on the initiative of the same gentleman who has this time led to their discomfiture that they were placed on the wrong side of the house as it were, sixteen months ago, the question upon which Mr. Redmond then seized being Irish national education. Defeats such as these are technical, though often enough there may be implied that which constitutes an indictment of a Minister, so imparting seriousness to an otherwise innocuous, if annoying, procedure. As a fact, last year when the Government was beaten, Sir Alexander Acland-Hood had in his hand a marked list giving his party a majority of twelve, what time they were being outvoted. The explanation was that a number of Unionists members were engaged in committee, and could not get to the lobby in time to vote.

SOME of the recently arrived Australians say that Squires, the well known Colonial professional pugilist, is coming to India and will challenge Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

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Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of
The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further

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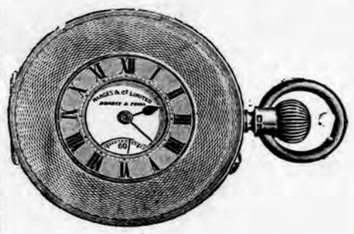

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At a time when the luxuries of the table are [illegible] in all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge [illegible] as the queen of liqueurs, now [illegible] table. It is found and appreciated alike [illegible] and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

[illegible] soon our tables for its delicate flavour and [illegible] wine thinking [illegible] this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most [illegible] for promoting digestion and the regular circulation [illegible].

TIMOTHEE TROUM.

[illegible] among the liqueurs invented by [illegible] monks of [illegible], the Benedictine occupies a place of very [illegible] the topmost rank [illegible] and every beverage for [illegible] but [illegible] of blood or recovery it is equally [illegible] a vantage in all cases where [illegible] are recommended.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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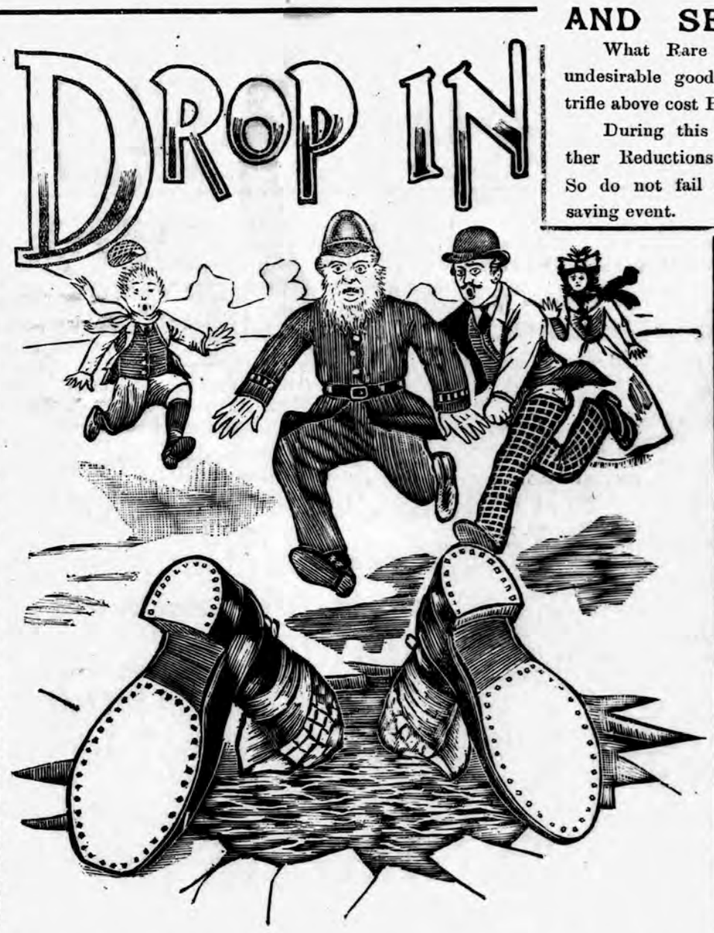

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against a woman named Gangawa Konu Mukundappa, who was convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in July last, of the murder of her infant child, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was a Hindu widow, aged about 25, her husband having died some seven years ago. She lived in her parents' village, and in her house lived her sister Nagawa aged about 15, a brother younger than Nagawa and the accused's son, aged six years. The house was divided into two portions, in one of which lived the accused and in the other lived one Shivga, but there was nothing to divide the two portions. On the morning of the 9th June last, before sunrise accused gave birth to a male child. The patel, who had ordered the neighbours to keep an eye on the accused, heard of this and went to the house. The accused was alone there, and denied the child's birth. The Kulkarni was brought to the house and after some pressing the accused admitted that she had been delivered of a child, and finally produced the body, which had been wrapped up in a cloth and placed in a basket, which was put on the top of the party wall between the kitchen and the living room of the house. The body was extracted, and found to be that of a male child. There were wounds on the throat. On the 11th June, the chief constable went and inspected the house, when the accused's sister produced a sickle, on which were observed marks of what appeared to be blood. The hospital assistant said that, in his opinion, the child was born alive, and that the wound on the throat the cause of death, was inflicted before the child died. The Sessions Judge said there seemed no reasonable doubt that the child was born alive, and was killed by one or more blows on the throat from a weapon such as the sickle befor the Court. Shivga did not appear to be interested in the matter in any way The paternity of the child was not revealed, but it was highly improbable that Shivga had any interest in the matter, as he was not on terms of intimacy with the accused It was, said the Sessions Judge, difficult to conceive that any one save the accused could have killed the infant. The case, Mr. Crump said, was not one in which a capital sentence was called for; and the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, but directed the case to be reported to Government.

BADMINTON.

Poona Gymkhana Club, open Badminton Tournament to be held from 28th August to 2nd September :—

1. Gentlemen's Doubles—Prize—A Silver Cup, the property of the Gymkhana, to be held for one year. Present holders : Mr R MacTier and Mr C S Harrison, Belgaum. A Prize for each winner to be purchased from the entrance fees. Entrance 10 Rs each player.

2. Mixed Doubles—Prizes for winners to be purchased from the entrance fees. Entrance 5 Rs each player.

3. Gentleman's Singles—Prizes for winner to be purchased from the entrance fees. Entrance 5 Rs each.

Committee of Management :—Mr F H Vincent, Mr J P White and Mr H Beale.

All games to be played in the morning. Regulation Jaques shuttle cocks, with or without wire, to be used. Each round will be decided on the best of 3 games. Final round for 1 and 3 only best of 5 games.

Badminton Association Rules—Entries will be received in Poona until 24th August 1905, inclusive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	5	3	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	0	8
G Mahim and Worli.....	2	1	4
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	19	11	92
Total plague deaths to date...	304,378	259,313	
Same date last year	5	6105	

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, July 25.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Major Gen H L Smith-Dorrien C B, D S O, to be colonel, vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen Sir W Bellairs, K C M G, C B, transferred to Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Major-G n and Honorary Lieut-Gen. Sir W B llairs K C M G C B from the the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt), to be colonel, vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen R W Lowry, C B deceased.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) General Sir G Clerk, K C V O, C B, to be colonel-commandant, vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary General Sir J R Glyn R C B deceased.

Admiralty, July, 24th.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain (half-pay) Henry Albert Hathway Jones reverts to the Establishment vice Cuffe seconded.

The following will be substituted for announcement which appeared on page 4188 of the Gazette, dated 13th June 1905, respecting the Officers specified :—Major Arthur William Wylde is placed on temporary half-pay on account of medical unfitness. Captain John Hamilton Lambert to be Major vice Wylde to temporary half-pay

Admiralty, July 25th.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December 1903—Admiral Sir Thomas Sturges Jackson K C V O has been placed on the Retired List at his own request

Consequent thereon the following promotions take place viz :—Vice-Admial Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe K C B to be Admiral Rear-Admiral Reginald Friend Hannam Henderson C B to be Vice-Admiral Captain George Morris Henderson M V O Ad C to be Rear-Admiral

Consequent on the above th following promotion on the Retired List take place viz:—Vice-Admiral Richard Horace Hamond to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral George William Hill to be Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral Oxford Churchill to be Vice Admiral. Rear-Admial Harry Francis Hughes-Hallett to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Henry Leath to be Rear-Admiral

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet viz :—Ronald James Edward Willoughby Richard Hugh Loraine Bevan

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Lancelot Arthur Errington has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Commander

War Office Pall Mall July 28th.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers Lieutenant William Vreichvras Rose Price from 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers to be Second Lieutenant vice the Honourable R B Cole resigned.

10th (Prince of Wale's Own Royal) Hussars Captain Eustace R A Shearman to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable E Baring C V O retired dated 12th July 1905.

19th (Alexandra Princess of Wale's Own) Hussars The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants :—V Coldwell vice E Sheppard placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health J V Gilligan vice V Coldwell seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supernumerary Lieutenant (District Officer) Rayner W Dale to be Lieutenant (District Officer) vice J Mackenzie seconded.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Captain George R Fitz R Talbot retires on retired pay

Royal Garrison Artillery Captain Arthur L B Jacob is seconded for service on the Staff

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains :—Rowley R Hill vice P S Saward appointed Instructor in Gunnery, William H Carey vice P Perceval deceasedLieutenant Valentine J E Ryan resigns his Commission

Supernumerary Lieutenant Frederick J N Smyth to be Lieutenant vice HE Sewell appointed to the Ceylon Mauritius Battalion

Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion Jemadar Cader Miskin to be Subadar vice Narroyanahsamy Rangayan retired Havildar Daoud Khan to be Jemadar vice Cader Miskin

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Edmond H Hills C M G retires on retired pay

Grenadier Guards.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants —A de P Kingsmill vice J H Powell resignedE J L Pike vice R H Hermon-Hodge appointed Adjutant

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—K D Ames vice R T K Auld seconded A F Chapman vice K D Ames seconded for service with the Indian Army

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment Second Lieutenant C M Yates to be Lieutenant vice C E C Jones resigned

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Captain Reginald C Batt is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

The East Yorkshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—A McL Finnie vice W C E T Fox-Male transferred to the Indian Army T O Wilkinson vice C C Walker transferred to the Indi n Army E A Bray vice A McL Finnie transferred to the Indian Army

The Bedfordshire Regiment Second Lieutenant C H Ker to be Lieutenant vice A L M Molesworth transferred to the Indian Army

The Leicestershire Regiment Lieutenant Thomas Frewen is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Regiment Second Lieutenant J W B Maguire resigns his Commission

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Charles F Kennedy to be Adjutant vice Captain D D Gunn whose tenure of that appointment has expired

The Northamptonshire Regiment Captain William B Woodham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers

Supernumerary Captain Arthur A Lloyd D S O to be Captain vice C D Disney-Roebuck placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Christopher H Cautley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs The Duke of Albany's) Captain David H Græme is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred H B Clough C B M V O on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion retires on retired pay Major Bryce Stewart D S O to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Colonel A H B Clough C B M V O

Captain Henry E Tizard to be Major vice B Stewart D S O

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Perrott B is confirmed in the appointment of a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army

Captain and Brevet Major Julian McC Steele Coldstream Guards to be Brigade Major Brigade of Guards vice Captain M Earle D S O Grenadier Guards who has vacated that appointment

Captain Basil F Burnett Hitchcock, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) to be a Staff Captain

In accordance with the reorganization scheme published in the Special Army Order of 6th January 1905 the undermentioned appointments and changes of title are made:—General the Right Honourable F W Lord Grenfell G C B G C M G to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Jreland

To be General Officers Commanding in-Chief 1st Class General P S Lord Methuen G C B K C V O C M G Lieutenaht-General Sir John D P French G C V O K C B K C M G Lieutenant-General Sir Ian S M Hamilton K C B D S O

To be General Officers Commanding-in-Chief 2nd Class :—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker K C B Lieutenant-General Sir Henry M L Rundle K C B K C M G D S O

To be Major General in charge of Administrctfon :—Major General Edward O Hay C B a Major-General on the Staff for Royal Artillery

To be Commanders of Cast Defences :—Major-General Robert A Montgomery C V O C B a Major-General on the Staff Major-Generl Sir Reginald C Hart V C K C B K C V O a Major-General on the Staff Major-General Sir John Leach K C V O a Major-General on the Staff

Colonel George P Owen a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery to be Commander of the Coast Defences Dover (also in charge of Royal Garrison Artillery Records)

The undermentioned Colonels on the Staff for Royal Engineers to be Chief Engineers :—Colonel Mark H G Goldie Colonel George R R Savage, Colonel Edward Dickinson, Colonel Thomas R Main C B Colonel William Pitt, Colonel Richard Thompson Colonel John E Blackburn Colonel Richard L Hippisley C B

Brevet Colonel Noel M Lake from Lieutenant-Colonel half pay to be a Chief Engineer and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army

To be Staff Officers for Imperial Yeomanry:—Brevet Colone Thomas C Porter C B from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army Brevet Colonel Malcolm O Little C B from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army Brevet Colonel James E Dewar from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army

The undermentioned Officers from Colonels Commanding Regimental Districts to be Colonels in charge of Infantry Records :—Arthur L Woodland C B Cecil H Collette Thomas Stock Edward G Grogan C B Edward E Carr C B Colin G Donald C B Archibald J A Wright C B

Brevet Colonel Frederick W B London C B from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay to be Colonel in charge of The Army Service Corps Records and to command. The Army Service Corps Depot with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army

The undermentioned Colonels on the Staff to be Assistantt Directors of Supplies and Transport :—Colonel Herbert o Bunbury Colonel Frederick F Johnson C B Colonel Charles N Hadfield Colonel James C Oughterson

Colonel Charles E Bradley from an Assistant Quartermaster General to be an Assistant Adjutant-General Colonel Marcus E R Rainsford C B to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lewis A Hope C B Aide-de-Camp to The King from The Army Service Corps to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Colonel Charles S-L Barter C V O C B from an Assistant Adjutant-General to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) Henry G D Shute D S O an Assistant Adjutant-General to be an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and to retain the local rank of Colonel while so employed. Colonel Thomas Perrott B a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery to be Commander Royal Garrison Artillery Thames and Medway Coast Defences Major Colin L Macnab The Royal Sussex Regiment to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant an Quartermaster-General

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals ts be Deputy- Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generall Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W G Dawkins B Roya Artillery Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William A M Thompson Royal Artillery Major Cecil H de Rougement M V O D S O Royal Artillery Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B Hickie The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Captain Charles F Moores D S O The Army Service Corps Major John S Fowler D S O Royal Engineers

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Generals to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-Generals Major Thomas R C Hudson Royal Artillery Brevet Major Charles Stirling Royal Artillery Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis J de Gex, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Major Frederic W Kerr D S O The Gordon Highlanders Captain Matthew F M Meiklejohn V C The Gordon Highlanders, Major Archibald S Dunlop Royal Artillery, Major Robert W P White The Welsh Regiment

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals or Musketry to be Officers in charge of Musketry Duties, Major Robert Wanless O'Gowan The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H Thesiger, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Arthur A Lloyd D S O The Northamptonshire Regiment, Major James G King-King D S O The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain Charles W Pearless The South Wales Borderers, Major Ernest St G Pratt D S O The Durham Light Infantry, Brevet Major Ernest F O Gascoigne D S O Grenadier Guards

The undermentioned Staff Captains for Musketry to be Officers in charge of Musketry Duties, Major Eric Pearce-Serocold The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Percy Balfour The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Wilfrid H Wild The Northumberland Fusiliers

Major Claude J Perceval D S O Royal Artillery Brigade Major Royal Artillery to be a Staff Officer for Coast Defences

Major Thomas B Wood Royal Artillery a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to be Staff Officer for Coast Defences

Captain William M Ogg Royal Artillery a Brigade Major Royal Artillery to be a Staff Officer for Coast Defences

Major Edward O Wathen 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to be Brigade Major 4th Cavalry Brigade

Captain Godfrey Meynell The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General to be Brigade Major 17th Infantry Brigade

Captain Harry D O Ward Royal Artillery to be Garrision Adjutant Woolwich graded as a Staff Captain

The undermentioned Majors The Army Service Corps from Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport to be Deputy-Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport, Harry N Sargent D S O, Ernest F Taylor, Reginald Ford D S O Francis P S Taylor,

Army Ordnance Department

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain John Thompson is granted the honorary rank oi Major.

Brevet

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—Richard F McCrea Royal Field Artillery Charles J Yates, The Gloucestershire Regiment,

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Memoranda

Colonel Robert F Lindsell B on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on half-pay.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels, Royal Engineers are granted the local rank of Colonel whilst Commanders of Coast Defences :—George F Leverson, Arthur J Kelly.

Captain Arthur F Mage hal- pay retires on retired pay, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain T Wilson, The Prince of Wales s Own (W st Yorkshire Regiment) ir grantep the honorary rank of Major. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Mark Head Royal Engineers is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE MACBA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

AN annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam M. H. Macba Reading Room and Library was held yesterday afternoon, in the library premises on Parel Road, Bhendy Bazzar, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Mahamed Husain Hakim, presiding.

The reports of the Managing Committee for the years 1902-3 and 1903-4 were submitted to the meeting, from which it appeared that the number of members at the end of 1903 was 255 as compared with 259 at the end of 1904. The Library has had three patrons. The average daily attendance of members during the years stood at 35. The Library owned 4 395 books in 1903. This number was increased by 365 new books mostly, sent as presents, at the end of the following year. Out of 4,760 books, there are 110 Arabic, 265 Persian, 775 Urdu and Hindustani, 935 Gujarati and Marathi and 2,675 English books. The audited balance-sheet for 1903 showed that Rs. 945 were realised from subscriptions including which the total receipts came to Rs. 1,157, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs 69: In 1904, Rs. 850 were realised from subscriptions, the total income for the year being Rs. 1,166. The expenditure left a balance of Rs. 73 to be carried forward. In the report the hope is expressed that some benevolent gentleman would come forward to help the Institute with a new building.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the reports. He appealed to the members of his community to have a subscription raised from which the Institute could have a new building of its own. He hoped that the rich members of the community would certainly come forward to help the Institute in the cause of education. The reports were then adopted and a new Managing Committee, with Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji as its President, was appointed and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE COLONIES.

The Secretary of the Decimal Association has received a letter from the General Council of Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia, stating that at a meeting of that body held in Sydney in June last the following resolution was passed: That this General Council of the Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia views with satisfaction the increasing public interest in the Metric System of Weights and Measures, and expresses the hope that it may very shortly be adopted for England and the Empire generally and recommends that such legislation may now be framed in the Commonwealth as will enable us to at once follow the Home Country in this change.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 29th July 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system,	2,01,897	3,89,969	2,916	5,94,632
I M R do ...	(8 35	77,315	524	1,4 ,195
Total.....	2,70,25	4,67,18	3,440	7,40,877
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1901—				
G I P R system...	4,82 81	4,17,738	5,770	9,06,355
I M R do ..	55,56	77, 84	611	1,33,388
Total.....	5,38,110	4 94,922		
Increase or (	280 950	— 27,869	— 2,854	— 2,11,673
Decrease... (I M R...	+12,7 5	+ 129	— 117	+ 12,807

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th July 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	4,000	13,000	.....	17,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	92	.....	120
For previous 1 week of half-year	13,000	66,000	.....	79,000
Total for 2 weeks...	17,000	79,000	....	96,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,365	8,912	103	12,380
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	63	1	88
Total to corresponding date do.	1 ,364	46,031	265	62,690

Increase for the week..... Rs. 4 620
Do. to date 33 310

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and in Assam, Bengal and Behar. Local rain has fallen in the interior of Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Central Sub-Himalayas, the East of the United Provinces and on the West Coast. The chief falls are in Akyab 7 1/2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 4 inches, Gorakhpur and Purnea 3 1/2 inches, Darjeeling 3 inches, Sibsagarb, Ganhatti, Toungoo, Barisal, Tezpur, Jessore, Jalpaiguri and Moulmein 2 inches, Patna, Dibrugarh, Narayangunj, Bogra and Silchar 1 1/2 inches and Hazaribagh, Mergui, Dinajpur and Chakrata 1 inch. The pressure distribution is less abnormal to-day and the conditions are more favourable for a westerly extension of rainfall. The area of cloud has increased somewhat in Rajputana. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and in Assam, Bengal and Behar and local rain in the interior of Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Himalayas and on the West Coast. A few falls are possible in the East of Central India and in the East of the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 91	23 57	27 84	23 03
Friday 11th, August ...	0 00	0 00	0 12	0 11
Total	26 91	23 57	27 96	23 14
Total fall to 11th, Aug '04	33 90	36 20	35 81	29 10
Total fall to 11th, Aug '03	.....	60 89	54 28	56 97

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	9th Aug. and 10th Aug.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	Inch. Cents.
	0 7

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 5th August :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	21 93	Wadhwan.....	.. ...
Panjoo	24 4	Dabhoi	21 63
Vaiturana	23 5	Sevalia	3 90
Palghur	36 61	Godera	41 5
Ghodwad	22 16	Patri	45 19
Daman	31 49	Limkhera	27 62
Bulsar	21 95	Dohad	21 18
Nausari	23 6	Amargath	23 72
Surat.....	17 55	Rutlam	15 68
Kim	21 12	Nagda	10 18
Broach	15 76	Rajpardi	21 2
Baroda	19 3	Bardoli	23 31
Mehmadabad	32 49	Nandbar.....	18 62
Ahmedabad	38 74	Nardana.....	15 14
Viramgam	34 75		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 11TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29,543	ESE	6	97·5	82·4	83	.....	0·0	— 0·00
Jask	29·550	E	10	95·3	83 2	82	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Aden 1st	29,756	Calm	10	94·3	8·3	60	..	0·59	+ 0·34
Lahore	29 415	SW	3	4 5 9	8·3	7	.....	3·90	— 5·48
Sirsa	29·474	SW	5	100·5	86 1	61	.....	2·70	— 4·24
Delhi	29·482	W	6	103·2	86 2	56	.....	6·26	— ·45
Agra	29·495	SW	11	10 ·5	83	52	...	5·02	— 10 86
Cawnpore.....	29·502	WSW	7	88·8	78·7	64	....	8·50	— 9 59
Allahabad ...	29 5 1	S	7	82·2	77·1	9	0·24	13·39	— 8·11
Jhansi	29·55	SW	1	98·4	79·7	68	.....	7·27	— 4·60
Jacobabad ...	29·396	ESE	4	108·4	81 7	9	.....	0·46	— 1·34
Karachi	29·502	WSW	20	88·9	79·2	8	.....	0·1	4·74
Jeypore.....	29·509	W	11	102·7	81 6	63	.....	0·7	— 12·25
Ajmere.....	29·631	W	1	97·9	80 0	6	.....	0·00	— 10·27
Deesa	29·646	SW	5	93·1	76	76	.....	17·97	+ 3·43
Ahmedabad..	29 652	SW	5	92·7	7 6	82	.....	38·22	+ 16 40
Bhuj	29·657	W	26	91·3	78·0	7	.....	4·76	— 5 43
Jamnagar ...	29·653	WSW	8	95·5	7	2	.....	6·12	10 47
Dwarka	29·657	SW	23	85·4	79·3	5	.....	2·18	.....
Rajkot	29·696	W	19	99·9	75 7	4	.....	14·83	— 5·05
Bhavnagar Para.	29·716	SW	18	93·6	78·5	71	.....	10·10	— 0·24
Veraval	29.722	WSW	19	89·7	78·3	90	.....	6·43	— 6·71
Neemuch	29·675	WSW	10	90·0	74·2	76	.....	4·48	+ 1·69
Indore	29·727	SW	8	89·0	72·1	90	...	21·73	+ 3·95
Saugor	29· 60	SSW	2	77·9	73·6	8	0 01	8·12	—20·19
Jubbulpore ...	29·65	WSW	5	78·9	7 1	91	0·50	23·32	—11·31
Hoshangabad	29·699	SW	8	81·7	74·7	81	.....	2·33	— 5·26
Khandwa.....	29·707	WNW	4	82·7	74·1	80	...	19·8	+ 3 42
Raipur	29·661	SW	1	86·6	75·1	9	0 40	21·8	— 6·71
Nagpur	29·707	WSW	9	85·8	73 1	84	.....	22·35	— 3·86
Amraoti	29·728	WSW	11	93·2	74·0	81	.....	11·40	— 6·72
Akola	29·733	WNW	8	95·5	75·	89	0·02	19·24	— 7·64
Surat	29·735	SW	11	84 3	75·0	87	0·3	17·66	—11·65
Malegaon.....	29·734	W	15	89·1	72·0	8	0·09	6·89	— 3·27
Bombay	29·782	W	16	82·8	78·4	81	0·01	22 74	—27 06
Poona.....	29·793	W	16	80·9	69·4	82	0·08	17 80	— 4·88
Ahmednagar.	29 780	W	10	89·2	69·	73	.....	6·66	— 1·81
Aurangabad..	29·740	SW	15	84·2	78·2	80	.....	6·64	.....
Sholapur	29·80	WSW	7	89·4	71·0	74	.....	6·7	— 3·26
Ratnagiri.....	29·81	WSW	11	77·3	76·9	82	0·08	3·98	—36·64
Bijapur.....	29·8182	?	14	95·1	69·2	?	0 01	2·43	— 3·76
Belgaum	29 827	W	10	84·2	66·3	93	0·10	17,2	—10·15
Mormugoa ...	29·841	SE	11	85·4	75·9	86	0·01	45·11	—15·61
Karwar.....	29·862	WSW	5	85·4	75·5	84	0·38	54·01	—27·17
Calicut	29·858	S	5	87·8	75·7	90	0·41	61·41	— 5·74
Cochin	29.897	ESE	..	87·3	75·2	6	0 03	40·21	—14·31
Bangalore ...	29·893	SW	12	85·3	66·	83	.....	4·79	— 3·33
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·792	W	9	88·4	71·7	79	0·01	5·7	— 7·28
Masulipatam.	29·760	WNW	9	95·1	79·1	76	.....	7·71	— 4·21
Bellary.....	29·82	W	11	94·	74·7	59	.....	4 40	+ 0·33
Cuddapa	29·825	W	12	94·7	74 3	5	.....	7·51	— 0·99
Madras	29·799	S	7	87 0	79 5	76	0·08	3,68	— 3·89
Coimbatore...	29·874	SW	11	89·4	72 1	80	.....	2·11	— 1·02
Trichinopoly.	29·834	W	7	1·1·1	76·3	62	...	1·8	— 1·59
Nagapatam...	29·807	W	9	95·8	7·0	66	...	1·59	— 2·57
Colombo	29.990	SW	9	88·	79·5	77	....	5·66	— 8·40

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J, H.=0·00 (19·62); G. T. H.=0·00 (23 88); St. G. H.=0·00 (27·67); C. P.=0 01 (22·71).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area the fall having been brisk in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar and at Surat, Poona, Malegaon, Mormugao and Karwar. It is in slight to large defect of normal to the north of Latitude 22°.

Winds are south, easterly to north easterly at Mormugao and Cochin and north-westerly to South-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Nemuch, Poona, Aurangabad and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been 5° in defect of normal in Lower Sind and 7° in excess at Jhansi and Masulipatam and the night temperature from 6° to 9° in excess at Jhansi, Agra and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to over a large area.

Rain.—Fourteen stations report rain today; the heaviest falls being about three quarters of an inch at Mangalore and about half an inch at Mormugao.

Weather.—Pressure which was abnormally high has for the most part disappeared and the general weather conditions seem to be somewhat slightly more favourable for showers along the West Coast and local rain over the Deccan.

The mail steamer Oriental which left Aden on the 6th reports having experienced from Longitude 49° to 68° E. moderate monsoon occasionally blowing fresh to strong and a moderate sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and light showers near coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

AUG. 11.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe Interrupted Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

able communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and cable addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta" The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04)

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05-)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (22-5-05).

Cable Boma Bissad interrupt (22-6 0)

Communication with Guzerat and Kathiawar restored but traffic for Bhavnagar Deesa and Karachi still subject to delay

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. to (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	nil	nil		nil	
Teheran	26	2	4 p.m.	0	20
Suez	26	2	40 p.m	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31st July, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	11	7	0	5
Karachi	3	34	0	2
Madras ...	0	18	0	7

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,575
Bank of Bengal	10.000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 329
Bank of Madras	10.000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,062
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£13,to..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 15 0	£89
National Bank of India	40.000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

THERE has been a bad slip on the Simla-Kalka railway near Barogh station. Passengers arriving in Simla on Monday afternoon, had to walk about a mile across two breaks and tranship in a train which had come down from Simla.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the last 13 days of June, amounted to Rs. 7,611, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,623. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, were Rs. 1,10,126, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,793.

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